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October 7, 1939

Shanghai Schools Thrown into Turmoil as Agents of Wang Ching-wei Seek Control
By S. Y. Wang

What Next in Europe's War?

The Chinese in Tahiti
BY MARC T. GREENE

The Advance on Changsha

American Neutrality Law May Have Unexpected and Disastrous Results in Far East
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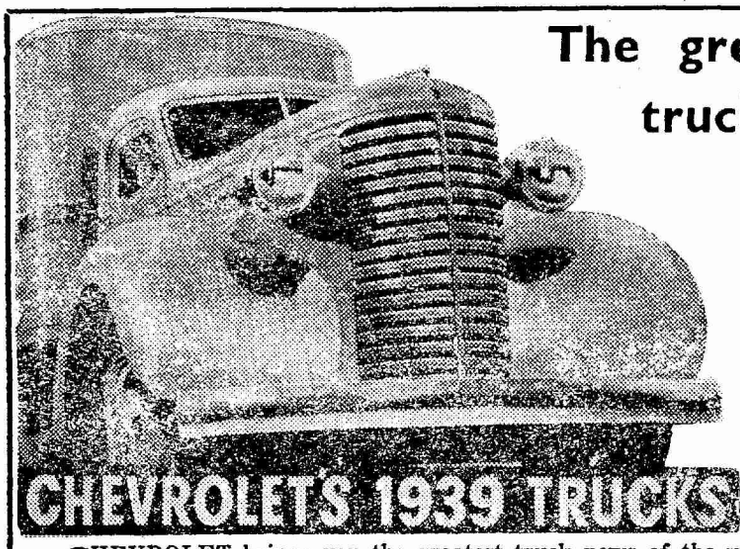

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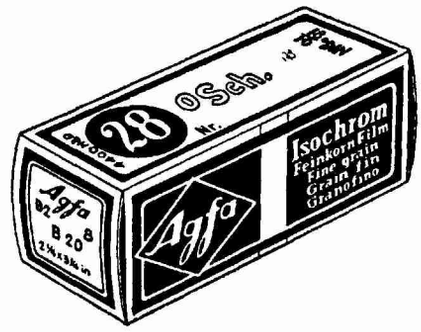

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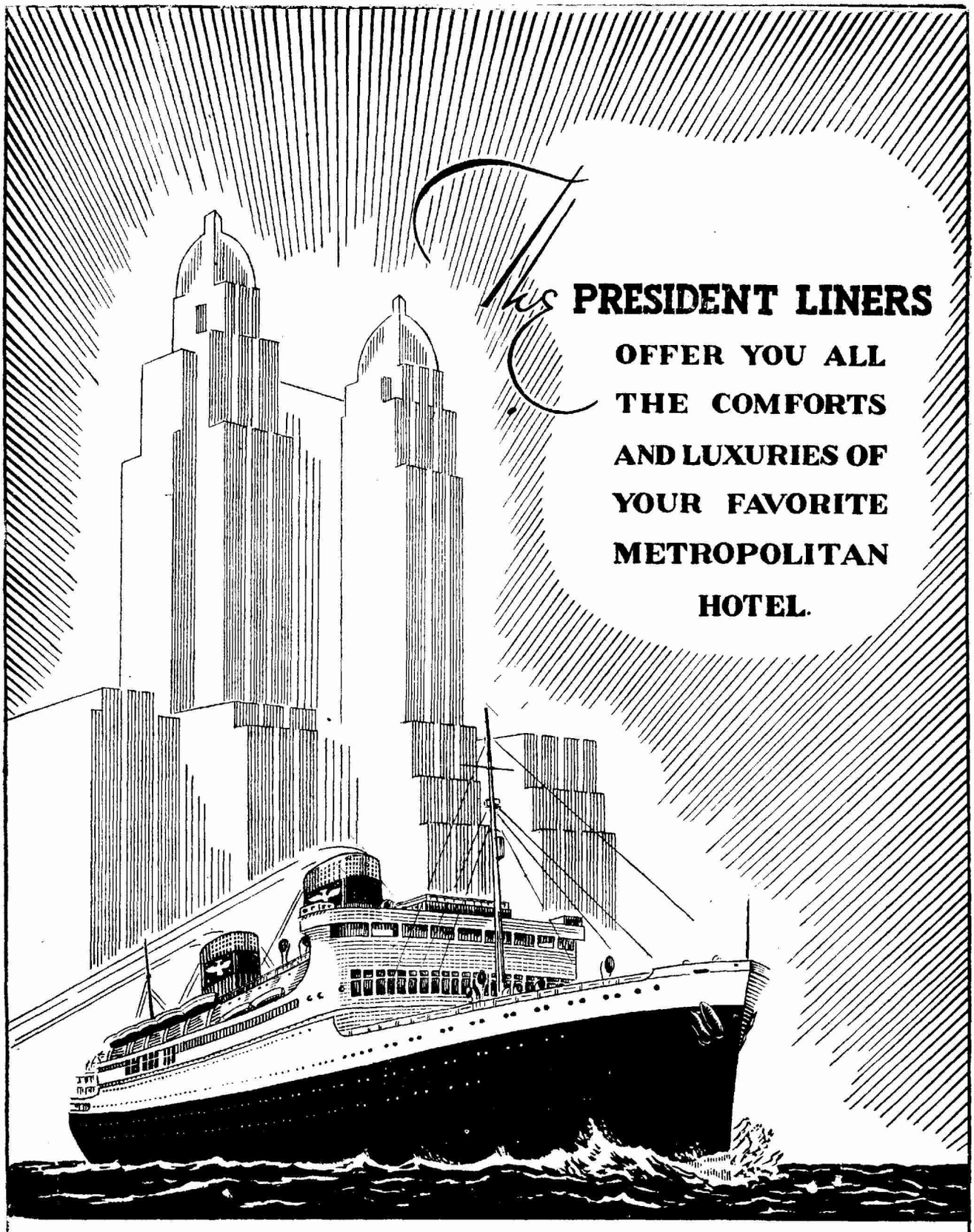

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What People Are Saying

Comments from Readers on Current Topics are cordially invited; their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of the *China Weekly Review*.

TAHITI'S 'NUTS'

To the Editor:

I have been back in Tahiti a month and I find its appeal is not materially less than before. There are many more permanent residents than when I was last here, Americans, British and others—and such a bunch of idlers, wasters, parasites and "nuts" generally you probably wouldn't find anywhere else on earth. Some of them would be in institutions anywhere else. One Frenchman walks around with his long hair held up by combs, bracelets on his wrists and ankles. An English couple of obvious gentle birth go about Papeete clad in the most abbreviated of costumes and wearing no footgear whatever. An Australian near here oils his body every day and takes no baths, evidently thinking he is "going native." But the natives themselves are the cleanest people on earth, bathing at least twice every day.

All these nuts do not affect the charm of Tahiti, only add to its whimsical interest. There are plenty of normal, decent people, like Hall and Nordoff, various other writers, scientists, painters, retired army and navy officers, and so on.

Incidentally, Henry Kinney, former propagandist with the South Manchuria Railway at Dairen, is living not far from my present abode, about 30 miles from Papeete. Kinney recently returned here from an extensive lecturing trip on behalf of the Japanese, throughout the United States. Now he insists he has retired for good. He lives well and has a big automobile and a motorboat.

Few here know what is going on in the world or give a darn. Out in the country where I am now there is no radio and for a couple of weeks I haven't heard a word of news from anywhere on earth. But things generally seem to be fairly quiet at the moment. The only thing we have heard at all in respect of the Far East is reports—from Japanese sources—that the Japs have destroyed most of the Soviet air force along the Manchukuo border. Few believe that. But, as I said, nobody cares. Most of the European residents here think they are as secure from anything that may happen to the rest of the world as if they were on the moon, but it may be they will get a sad awakening some day.

If ever there were a world of its own, though, this is it. Few steamers come and they carry few passengers. All the Tahitian thinks of or cares about is merry-making and love, and most Europeans get into a sort of sympathetic frame of mind with the general idea before they have been here very long. That is sometimes bad for the domestic felicity of newly-arrived European couples, since the man not infrequently finds a native girl he prefers to his wife. Then the wife generally finds sympathy in the heart of some other white man. However, those things are the exception and the average European here lives decently, if somewhat unconventionally, and with abandonment of worrisome concernments.

Papeari, Tahiti
July 7, 1939

Marc T. Greene

'A DROP OF OPIUM'

To the Editor:

Your article entitled, "Stalin's Rape of Poland—a Warning for China," published in your issue of Sept. 23, seemed to me to contain a "drop of opium," causing the reader to become bewildered about Russia's relations with China.

I was interested in the article. It was very good, but frankly, I say it is premature **a la fois.** As the writer said, Soviet diplomatic policy is a political myth, but a myth is not a bad thing, especially for statesmen. There are few statesmen who do not know Machiavelli. Stalin is far more practical than is the writer of the article in **The China Weekly Review.** Everyone used the odds and ends of time, why not Stalin? Obviously the Kremlin government would be quite quixotic to let Hitler seize all of the territory of Poland by means of the Russo-German non-aggression pact. Hitler has made use of that pact. Why would you deny Stalin a similar privilege. Present Soviet policy is realistic and well-formulated, **par excellence!**

The question whether Russia is a liberator or an invader cannot be answered at the present moment; it must be seen after an elapse of several years and in the light of various factors. If Soviet Poland becomes an advanced, peaceful territory without unemployment, then the people—the Ukrainians and White Russians—will believe that Leninism is their gospel. And, also, who can imagine how "'Nazi-Poland" will go? To say that Russia is an invader right now is a bizarre prophesy. In short the Proteus-like U.S.S.R. carries on its career, not by communism, oligarchy, dictatorship, imperialism—because they are only **bien entendu literairement**—but by Stalinism, an "ism" which is as practical as Chamberlain, as courageous as Hitler, as socialistic as Lenin and as peaceful as Pius.

As for the **rapport** between Russia and China, I think there is nothing sinister in it. Russia would not "grab" Sinkiang as she "grabbed" Lvov in Poland. Soviet sympathy for China is reliable, unchangeable. The Democratic nations have betrayed Poland, but Russia would not betray China: it is objectively so, not the whims of

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Ah-Q.

It is gratitude for the author who gave a warning to the Chinese, but it would be thanks for the author who would indicate how China can win a closer friendship from Russia, after he has gathered the omnipresent records of the friendliness of Russia!

Shanghai, Sept. 28, 1939

JOY EAUX LUINE

MORAL REARMAMENT

To the Editor:

We were very interested to read in The China Weekly Review of Sept. 23, the article on Moral Rearmament written by James Tong. We appreciated very much the fact that you gave a prominent place in your paper to this kind of positive news. We should like to become a regular subscriber to your paper, beginning with Sept. 30.

In these days of war and uncertainty, when so much of the news is negative and depressing, the press has a great opportunity of bringing hope and encouragement to the public by seeing that news of victories on the spiritual front are given at least as much publicity as those on the military front.

With many thanks for your help and encouragement and cooperation in this campaign for the Moral Rearmament of Shanghai and China.

A. W. F.

Shanghai, Oct. 2, 1939

GODS MUST LAUGH!

To the Editor:

War news from across the other barrier-ocean for America, the Atlantic, looks pretty sad this morning—and this week-end may tell the tale. God knows, mankind one day may discover some other way to settle disputes on this very good earth than murder in the mass, but I doubt whether we will be alive to see that dawn of true civilization. Meanwhile, the Gods must laugh to beat hell at the antics of those animals said, by some, to have been made in the image of the deity, if any. Certainly, I don't want to get a gun and go kill some chap far away whom I've never met and who might, and probably is, a good sort in his own right.

I'm content to sit by the blue Pacific and ponder on the world as it rolls by—but I've a feeling it isn't for long that we will be able to continue this halcyon existence but will have to be off to the wars. However, a look-see at another war-to-end-all-wars close up might have its ludicrous advantages.

H. F. M.

c/o Asia House of
Southern California,
Sept. 2, 1939

A DEAD CITY

To the Editor:

Canton is still a dead city. Except in the refugee camps and work carried on in our Red Cross, no responsible citizens have returned to Canton. There are, perhaps, 700,000 people in the city, largely composed of persons of the coolie class, shop-keepers whose businesses have been ruined, etc. The burned out area is being cleared, scrap-iron is salvaged and the bricks used for temporary repair of roads. Rice is at $19 to $20 a picul and poverty is extreme, as witness the 10,000 meals served daily from the 28 feeding centers in the city.

The Japanese appear to be thoroughly entrenched in the city and there does not seem to be any likelihood of their being driven out by any Chinese military forces now working in south China. But there are frequent skirmishes on the outskirts of the city.

W. W. CADBURY

c/o International Red Cross,
Canton, Sept. 4, 1939

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Shanghai Schools Thrown into Turmoil as Agents of Wang Ching-wei, with Bribes and Bullets, Seek Control of Education

BY S. Y. WANG (王澤延)

Editor's Note :—The school system of Shanghai, one of the leading educational centers of China, embracing some 300,000 pupils and students, has been thrown into turmoil by Wang Ching-wei, Japan's No. 1 puppet, in his efforts to win the possibility of educating the coming Chinese generation to be subservent yes-men under a Tokyo-controlled administration. Wang's terrorist organization has "taken care of" recalcitrant Chinese educators and threatens similar dire action against others. Murder and threats of murder are abroad. In protest against the terror and intimidation which have forced so many Chinese educators into Wang's camp, thousands of Shanghai students have walked out of their classes. The schools have become an arena of political struggle. No one has yet published the full story of this momentous contest, so fraught with significance for China's future. It is presented here for the first time by The China Weekly Review. The facts have been set down by a Chinese writer who has intimate knowledge of the subject. They speak—all too eloquently —for themselves.

UPON the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese war in August, 1937 a number of colleges and middle schools in Shanghai removed to interior provinces. When the Chinese troops retreated from Shanghai several months later, a large number of Chinese students also left this isolated city for the interior, many of them going to the Northwest.

However, a number of schools moved into Shanghai from the Japanese-occupied areas, while hundreds of thousands of refugees entered the city, seeing in it an isle of refuge in a sea of warfare. This more than counter-balanced the exodus and the number of schools and students became greater in the International Settlement and French Concession than before the hostilities commenced.

According to rough estimates, there are in Shanghai at the present time some 22 universities and colleges and 277 middle schools. The number of primary schools is countless, for these institutions can be opened and closed with the same facility as small shops.

No one knows the exact number of pupils and students in the various schools of Shanghai, but 300,000 is generally accepted as the approximate figure.

Shanghai has thus remained a most important educational center. The Chinese Government, although it has removed to Szechwan province, therefore pays great attention to the local schools. Many middle schools and several universities were ordered to remain here by the Ministry of Education. This was a wise policy, for otherwise 300,000 Chinese boys and girls would be educated by China's enemies.

For a long time the Japanese militarists were too busy, while their puppets were too weak or too ignorant, to look after educational affairs. Thus, from the fall of 1937 to the spring of this year, the local educational institutions were not disturbed and were able to continue their activity without hindrance. During the entire period, the only Chinese educationalist who fell victim to Japanese bullets was Dr. Herman Chan-en Liu, late president of Shanghai University.

Since June of this year, however, the situation has radically altered. It was in June that Wang Ching-wei, expelled Kuomintang leader and now Japan's number one Chinese puppet, began taking an active interest in Shanghai schools. He determined to seize control of the educational system in this city and has been busy at the task ever since.

The man to whom Wang entrusted the task of gaining control of education in Shanghai was Chow Fu-hai, former vice-chief of the publicity department of the Central Kuomintang. His qualifications for the job were patent. For many years he had been Director of Education in the Kiangsu Provincial Government. In this capacity he was well-known to all the heads of the local schools. Nearly all were friendly to him. All were acquainted with him.

Moving to carry out the task assigned to him by Wang Ching-wei, Chow's first step was the creation of an "Educational Committee." Among those invited to become members, and who accepted the invitation, were Chen Chi-chen, principal of the Shanghai Middle School, largest of the local non-government middle schools, and Tsei Kieh-ngo, principal of the Dao Chung Girls' Middle School. According to revelations made by the *Chinese-American Daily News* (a newspaper now under ban by the Shanghai Municipal Council), each member of the "Educational Committee" receives a salary of $600 a month, while the school which he heads receives a subsidy of $4,000 a month. The source of these generously dispensed funds is the Japanese master who pulls the strings which make Wang Ching-wei and all other Chinese puppets dance.

Choice of Chen Chi-chen and Tsei Kieh-ngo as the leading luminaries of the "Educational Committee" is easily explained. The schools which they control are the oldest-established in Shanghai and have the largest student enrollments of all the middle schools in the city. The Shanghai Middle School has 4,000 students and the Dao Chung Girls' Middle School has 1,200.

The "Educational Committee" employs a number of "cultural liaison officers" whose function it is to persuade other educationalists to turn traitor to their country and support Wang Ching-wei and his "peace" movement. Through the instrumentality of these officers, Chow Fu-hai succeeded in drawing many local educationalists into the Wang Ching-wei movement during the months of June and July. Where lush bribes failed of their purpose, intimidation often did the trick.

So secretly did Chow Fu-hai and his agents work, however, that the students, not to speak of the general public, were for some time totally unaware that the school principals had become "converted" to the cause of Japan's "New Order in East Asia" through the agency of the Wang Ching-wei clique. It was not until the beginning of August that the extent of the penetration of Wang's movement into the Shanghai school system became known. The veil of secrecy was lifted when Chen Chi-chen and Tsei Kieh-ngo issued a manifesto supporting Wang Ching-wei's movement. This manifesto was published in the *Hsin Shun Pao*, Japanese-controlled puppet newspaper, mouthpiece of the Wang Ching-wei movement.

Upon the students it had an electrifying effect. Scarcely believing what they read, the students of the Shanghai Middle School and the Dao Chung Girls' Middle School called upon Messrs. Chen Chi-chen and Tsei Kieh-ngo to confirm or repudiate the statements which appeared in the manifesto to which their names had been appended. Pressed by the indignant students, the two principals issued a statement to the press in which they declared that they had never been connected with politics and had always confined their activities to educational matters. The statement carefully avoided any reference to Wang Ching-wei's "peace" movement.

Keenly resentful at this evasiveness, the students of the Shanghai Middle School published an Open Letter in the *Chinese-American Daily News* in which they denounced their principal as a traitor who had sold out to Wang Ching-wei and the Japanese. Three thousand of the 4,000 students endorsed the Open Letter and called on the remaining 1,000 to join with them in denouncing Chen Chi-chen. Thoroughly disgusted, a number of students quit their classes.

At the recent illegitimate "Sixth Kuomintang Congress" convened by Wang Ching-wei, Chen Chi-chen was elected a candidate member of the "Central Control Committee" of Wang's new party. His exposure thus complete, the students waited no longer. Three thousand, six hundred of them quit the Shanghai Middle School, leaving only 400 of the original enrollment of 4,000.

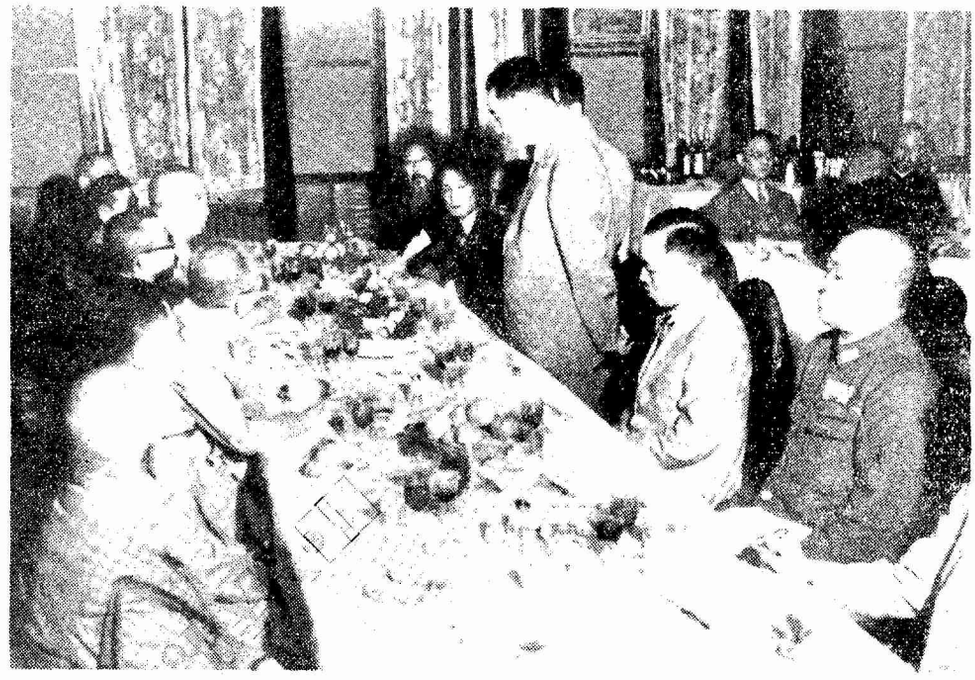
A similar exodus took place at the Dao Chung Girls' Middle School, the principal of which, Tsei Kieh-ngo, had signed the traitorous manifesto with Chen Chi-chen at the beginning of August.

Wang's "Congress," with its uncovering of two of Shanghai's leading school principals as traitors to their country, generated a movement of unrest and suspicion in all the schools of Shanghai. Students started to maintain a watchful attitude toward their teachers and principals. Students now frequently came forward in the classrooms and demanded that their teachers state their attitude toward Wang Ching-wei and his Japanese-sponsored movement.

During the past month numerous educationalists—school principals and teachers—have been declared national traitors by their students. Among them may be listed Dr. Ho Sze-tseng, president of Shih Chih University (持志大學); Dr. Chu Min-yi, president of the Sino-French Technological Institute; Wang Mau-yung, principal of the Pootung Middle School; Chang Ching-kuan, principal of the Sing Kuan Vocational Middle School; Chang Yih-sen, principal of the Chao Kwang Middle School; Fong Kwang-chia, principal of the Wen Chang Middle School; Yang Yu-hua, principal of the Chung Hua Middle School; Chang Tien-pei, principal of the Loh Hua Middle School; Feng Yih-sen, principal of the Ming Kuo Middle School; Tang Tseng-yih, principal of the Ming Sen Middle School.

Dr. Wu Chih-chieh, president of the Shanghai Women's University, was suspected of being a "waverer." Students of that university elected a representative to visit him and ascertain his attitude. He declined to answer the students' questions, but feeling the pressure of his students and of Chinese public opinion he wrote a letter to the *Chinese-American Daily News* wherein he stated that he had no connection whatever with Wang Ching-wei's "peace" movement. On Sept. 1 he followed this up with a statement in which he proclaimed his detestation of Wang Ching-wei and his doings. This

Wang Is Entertained by a Japanese General



Japanese Press Union photo

Wang Ching-wei is guest of honor at a dinner given in Nanking by Lieutenant-General Otozo Yamada, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in Central China. Wang is shown standing delivering an address. Liang Hung-chih, head Nanking puppet, is shown facing Wang at the left. Most of the others at the table are Japanese military officers.

statement was published on the front page of the paper. It satisfied the students, but not Wang Ching-wei and his "Educational Committee." On Sept. 4, Dr. Wu died of bullet wounds inflicted on him by assassins of the Wang Ching-wei organization.

Educationalists who have not entered, or indicated their adherence to, Wang Ching-wei's movement, now go in terror of their lives. And not without good reason. Dr. Wu was only one victim of Wang's terrorist killers. Another was Nyieh Hai-fang, principal of the Dah Hai Middle School. He was shot and killed on Sept. 7 by a terrorist of whose political affiliation there can be no reasonable doubt. Principals and teachers loyal in spirit to the cause of their country in the fight against Japan's campaign to enslave it, have succumbed to the pressure of fear. But it is impossible to distinguish the voluntary traitors from the less voluntary ones. In the eyes of the students it makes little difference anyway, for loyalty which weakens under threat is not worth much.

The *Chinese-American Daily News* published a long list of "traitorous educators." This and the two assassinations already mentioned created an uproar in the schools of Shanghai. In every school a Students' Union has been formed and these have been federated into a Union of Shanghai Students. This federated body is conducting a fight against the efforts of Wang Ching-wei to gain control of the educational system in Shanghai. In this campaign it has to date organized mass desertion of classes by students and pupils; sent telegrams to the Ministry of Education in Chungking, demanding the discharge of traitorous principals; aided loyal teachers to establish new schools.

But the Wang Ching-wei terror, illustrating the determination of this number one puppet to gain control of the Shanghai schools, goes on unabated. On Sept. 10 the heads of local schools who had not yet gone over to Wang Ching-wei received identical threatening letters signed by the "Special Anti-Communist Service Department of the Chinese Kuomintang," which is the name under which Wang Ching-wei's terrorist organization operates.

In these letters the educators were warned that they must "support the anti-communist peace movement, otherwise you will meet the same fate as Dr. Wu Chih-chieh and Nyieh Hai-fang." This brazen admission that the two deceased educators were killed by Wang Ching-wei's assassins is all the more interesting in view of the fact that Wang Ching-wei himself denied in his paper, the *Hsin Shun Pao*, that he had anything to do with the assassinations.

Countering as best it is able the disruptive terrorist activity of the Wang Ching-wei clique, the National Government in Chungking has taken a number of emergency measures. While the Standing Committee of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang expelled Dr. Ho Sze-tseng, president of the Shih Chih University, and Dr. Chu Min-yi, president of the Sino-French Technological Institute, from the Party on Sept. 7, the Ministry of Education, six days later, issued a decree to the effect that all degrees and diplomas henceforth issued by "traitorous schools" would be null and void and not recognized.

Additionally, the Ministry has issued regulations according to which students who have quit "traitorous schools" are to be admitted to other schools without payment of enrollment fees, while teachers who have refused to follow traitorous principals are being encouraged to establish new schools or migrate to the interior where they will be free to continue their educational work.

Chungking is far distant from Shanghai, yet the edicts of the Chinese Government have had noticeable effects. More students have been encouraged to leave the schools which are presided over by traitorous principals, while the principals themselves have also been affected. Many of the latter, thoroughly frightened, have resigned their positions under the pretext of sickness or other reasons. But those who have resigned have seen to it that "reliable" men—i.e., supporters of Wang Ching-wei—have stepped into their shoes. The students are aware of this, and their strikes are therefore still continuing. Several thousand students are absent from their classes.

In almost every educational institution in Shanghai there are to be found supporters of Wang Ching-wei among the principals and teaching personnel. Many, such as Dr. Li Chuan-sze, a well-known economist, Prof. Tong Shu-chia of Chinan University, and Chow Loh-san of the Kwang Hsia Middle School have been dismissed upon the demand of the students. But despite all the efforts of the students to get rid of the traitors, it is apparent that the influence of the Wang Ching-wei clique is growing in the school system.

There are many school heads who are not willing to follow Wang Ching-wei, but they do not dare to resist him openly. Because of this situation, the school system is in turmoil. The school campuses have become arenas of political struggle. In a vain effort to maintain some sort of neutrality and thus restore the calm atmosphere necessary to academic education, all sorts of changes have been made, but these inevitably assume a partisan character and serve to stoke the fires of political turmoil. Thus in many schools, the weekly memorial meeting—a regular ceremony in all Chinese schools since the inauguration of the Kuomintang regime—has been abolished. In many, too, the Chinese national flag may no longer be displayed. Student activity has been curtailed or prohibited. Japanese-edited text-books have been introduced.

The struggle in the Shanghai schools is a momentous one. Involved in this struggle is no less a question than who is to educate the coming Chinese generation—traitors or patriots. Yet this struggle, of vital importance to the nation, is a subject that is taboo in the local Chinese press, with the single exception of the *Chinese-American Daily News*, a vernacular daily, registered as an American enterprise and generally regarded as the organ of Chen Li-fu, Chinese minister of education in Chungking, whose supporters, before the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities, headed many of the schools in Shanghai.

Alone of all newspapers in Shanghai, the *Chinese-American Daily News* has published detailed information concerning the disruptive terrorist activities of the Wang Ching-wei organization in the schools of Shanghai. Irritated by its disclosures, Wang's organization made a terrorist attempt on the paper and its staff not so many weeks ago. On Sept. 18, by order of the Shanghai Municipal Council, the paper was suspended for three weeks. Before the suspension, Wang Ching-wei's agents made a practice of buying up copies of the paper wholesale as they came off the press. The bundles were taken to Japanese-controlled Hongkew and burned.

Thoughtful people ask themselves why the S.M.C. took the high-handed action of suspending the paper. If courageous Chinese newsmen who run the paper are prepared to brave the bombs and revolvers of hired assassins bought and paid for by the enemies of their country, why should the S.M.C. aid the latter against the former? Officially, the action is defended as necessary to the preservation of the neutrality of the International Settlement. But everyone knows that Wang Ching-wei's paper, the *Hsin Shun Pao*, which daily attacks the Chinese Government and is the mouthpiece of a gang which includes assassination in its armory, is permitted freely to circulate South of the Creek. Why?

Puppets of Japan Move to Control Education in Mission Schools

There is as yet no accumulated body of evidence on the subject, but a number of more or less fragmentary reports from divers sources indicate that the Chinese puppet regimes in North and Central China, at the behest of their Japanese military masters, are attempting to interfere in the administration of schools run by foreign church and missionary institutions in the areas now under their jurisdiction and to circumscribe their curricular activities in accordance with the desires of the Japanese Army. This activity ties in with the efforts currently being made to drive foreign missionaries out of North China and close down their enterprises.

The Japanese authorities are said to have worked out a set of regulations to govern educational work by religious bodies in China and to have recommended them for adoption by the puppet regimes in Nanking and Peiping. A copy of these supposed regulations has come into possession of *The Review*. It is not known whether they have been adopted, or, if they have been adopted, what efforts have been made to apply them, but we publish them herewith because of the general interest in the subject.

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE EDUCATIONAL WORK OF RELIGIOUS BODIES

Art. 1.—All religious bodies, in establishing educational work, shall abide by the rules and regulations set forth herein.

Art. 2.—Any religious body, in establishing educational work, shall clearly state its purpose and secure the approval of the administrative educational authority, before proceeding with plans for organization.

Art. 3. The governing body for the schools of higher or specialized learning under the auspices of religious institutions shall be the Ministry of Education. The governing body for the Middle schools shall be the Provincial or Municipal Bureau of Education. All non-scholastic and informal types of education shall be governed by the rules and regulations for the cultural and technical organizations.

Art. 4.—The educational institutions of the religious bodies shall register with or apply for registration at the respective government bureau or department in accordance with forms of application and registration as required by the rules governing the private schools, cultural and technical institutions.

Art. 5.—All native or foreign religious bodies are not permitted to conduct primary schools or other forms of educational work for Chinese children within the territory of China.

Art. 6.—No religious body shall be permitted to establish normal schools preparing teachers for primary education.

Art. 7.—The schools established by foreign religious bodies shall have a Chinese citizen for principal or president.

Art. 8.—The schools established by the religious bodies shall not give religious courses as required subjects, nor may they do religious propaganda in class work (class-room ?).

Art. 9.—The schools established by religious bodies may not persuade or compel students to attend religious services when held.

Art. 10.—The schools or other educational institutions under the religious organizations shall adopt a system of curriculum in conformity with the standard system or curriculum as promulgated by the Ministry of Education. An exception will be allowed to experimental forms of education which have met the approval of a governing bureau.

Art. 11.—The religious institutions, in establishing schools of social education such as supplementary and mass education, are not permitted to take in children of school age and youth under 18 years of age. Articles 7 and 8 should be observed.

Art. 12.—When the conduct of the educational work under religious bodies comes into conflict with the aims of education or statutory law, the governing educational bureau may make necessary corrections at any time. If the gravity of the case calls for drastic measure, the proceeding of appealing to a higher government department for an order of supension or dissolution may be instituted.

Art. 13.—The associations or societies under religious organizations, specializing in the studies of religious doctrines or other branches of knowledge, shall be conducted in accordance with rules and regulations governing the cultural and technical organizations.

Art. 14.—The religious institutions for the propagation of religious faith and for training their own disciples are not permitted to use any of the customary names for schools that are classified according to the scholastic systems. Nor shall they be allowed to adopt a curriculum similar to the scholastic classification of the approved schools. Nor shall they be allowed to take in children of school age and youth under the age of 18.

Art. 15.—The schools established by the religious bodies shall abide by the rules and regulations governing the private schools.

Art. 16.—The rules and regulations mentioned above shall take effect on the day of promulgation.

Former Shanghai Correspondents Describe Warsaw Bombing Terrors

Much of the news which reached the outside world about the horrors of the Nazi bombing of Warsaw and the flood of refugees who fled from the doomed Polish capital was written by news correspondents who had described similar happenings on the China front, particularly the Japanese bombing of Chapei and Nantao and the floods of terrorized refugees who entered the foreign settlements here following the Japanese invasion of 1937.

Among the well-known news writers, previously stationed in Shanghai, who are now covering developments on the European front are Lloyd (Larry) Lehrbas and Elmer W. Peterson of the *Associated Press* and Edward Beatty of the *United Press*, who were in Warsaw at the outbreak of the war. Others previously stationed in China, who are now in Europe include Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds Packard and H. R. Ekins of *United Press*. Ekins, after his expulsion from Italy for sending a dispatch about Mussolini's poor health, has since been stationed in London. Reuel Moore, formerly stationed in Manila for *United Press*, is also in London. Dick Mowrer, brother of Edgar Mowrer, who was in Chungking for the International Peace Front last year, was also in Warsaw when the German bombs began to fall.

The magazine *Time* for September 11, referred to the scoops of Lloyd Lehrbas of the *Associated Press* who happened to be telephoning from Warsaw to another A. P. correspondent in Budapest when German planes appeared over Warsaw. Lehrbas' dispatch received great prominence in the American press, "I am telephoning this dispatch to Budapest with the telephone in one hand and a gas mask in the other . . I can hear the wail of power-diving fighting ships and can see 14 German bombers slowly, steadily following the course of the Vistula River . . . . The German air raiders now are coming back, after making a wide circle . . . . I can see puffs of anti-aircraft fire . . . . Although the raid is still on, there is no panic. Across the street from me, hundreds of inhabitants are watching fascinated on roof tops . . . . . Some German bombers appeared to have fallen into the Vistula . . . . From time to time I can hear the explosion of fallen bombs . . . . They are dropping close by us now . . . . Tremendous explosions are shaking the city."

Lehrbas and his associates in Warsaw at that time were lucky because the heavy censorships, which have since enveloped the European War in a fog of lies and propaganda, had not yet been clamped down. The Army command in Berlin announced immediately that no correspondents would be permitted to visit the fronts and all those in military zones were forced to leave. War communiques were issued once daily and the correspondents could take them or leave them as they wished. All dispatches were censored, although at the beginning at least, there was no evidence of tampering. Somewhat similar conditions prevailed in Moscow and Rome and at Paris a "theoretical" censorship was converted into a reality. In London the official censors walked into the communications offices the day war started. Previously practically all news from Europe had been cleared through London. This stopped immediately when the British authorities suspended all telephone service beyond the British Isles. Since the large American press associations had previously cleared their news from European capitals through London, the imposition of British censorship put an end to this and caused the American correspondents to send direct to New York from European capitals—and usually with great delay. Some of the American papers published front page boxes warning readers that most war news was propaganda and the press generally accepted the situation as a "censors' war."

American papers for the last week in August and beginning of September have begun to arrive in Shanghai, giving details of the stirring events in Warsaw, prior to and after the outbreak of the fighting.

A dispatch by Elmer W. Peterson from Warsaw on Aug. 29 told of the enthusiasm with which Prime Minister Chamberlain's address, affirming British determination to stand by pledges to Poland, was received. A Polish Foreign Office spokesman was quoted, "Once more we have proof that Britain, like Poland and France, is ready to settle all disputes peacefully, but that all these states are firmly decided to remove the danger of future acquisition." Polish officials at that late hour—two days before the war started

—denied that general mobilization had been decided upon. There were reports of numerous arrests of German agitators in various parts of the country.

Lehrbas, also writing from Warsaw, quoted Polish officials as declaring they had done their part, consistent with honor, "by agreeing to refrain from any hostile acts, if Germany also avoided such acts, direct or indirect."

Since two Shanghai newspapers, *The China Press* and *North-China Daily News*, receive the dispatches of the *United Press*, readers here are already familiar with the reports of Correspondent Beattie, which have appeared here.

Some of the writers cabled chronological reports from the Warsaw front, the following being typical:

"September 1—At 6:15 we were awakened by the air alarm, a screeching siren that brought everyone tumbling out of bed . . . We thought it was merely a test alarm because when we went to bed we knew there had been no declaration of war and every indication pointed to a continuance of diplomatic maneuvering . . . . While we were still up and having an early morning smoke, however, the telephone rang . . . . it was a message from the Foreign Office telling us that a German plane had bombed Katowice and several other cities and towns . . . . The war was on! We could hardly believe it at first until we realized that the German planes over us had meant business.

"During that first day we experienced seven plane raids, but all bombs were dropped on the outskirts of the town . . . At that time, however, we didn't know that, and each time we heard the bombs dropping we couldn't help but wonder if one was coming our way . . . . The anti-aircraft fire was intense that first day and we saw at least one German plane shot down . . . . The Poles claimed several others had been downed, but we couldn't vouch for the reports.

"September 2—By the time the day ended we had six raids . . . They started early in the morning and occurred about every two hours through the day . . . . As before they bombed the outskirts, no bombs falling in the city proper, but to see squadrons of German planes wheeling overhead, able to drop a bomb in your front yard if they wished, was no fun . . . . After one severe bombardment in the afternoon . . . . we commandeered one of the few remaining taxis and went to the East Station where a German bomb had hit a canteen run by Girl Scouts, killing ten, mostly girls, and wrecking the building . . . . They were still digging out the bodies from the dusty ruins when we got there . . . . We counted fourteen cars of Polish wounded from the front . . . . with big red crosses painted on the tops . . . . We were told that the Germans didn't bomb the Red Cross cars, hence it was their bad luck that they happened to be in the station at that particular time.

"Frequently on the first days of the war when we visited the Foreign Office, there would be an air-raid alarm and everyone would immediately grab gas masks and run for bomb-proof cellars below the building . . . . there frequently would be more than 100 in the cellar, all clutching gas masks and fearful that gas would come creeping in at any moment, but most remained in good spirits and after an hour the all clear would be sounded . . . . Frequently in walking along the street there would be an alarm and there was nothing to do but duck into the nearest building . . . . In one place, I saw a Polish girl stop to powder her nose before running for the cellar . . . . At nights one couldn't even light a match on the streets without being cautioned . . . .

"Sept. 3—After bombing the outskirts in the early morning the Germans left us alone until evening when they came over and went after the bridges . . . . Some of the population decided they did not like the bombing and started driving to safer places in the country . . . . We just learned that the Germans had bombed the American Ambassador's villa in the comparatively safe countryside. . . . . This gave everybody a fright and caused the Embassy people to give up the idea of moving the Embassy to the suburbs, so all came back to Warsaw . . . . Mrs. Biddle, wife of the Ambassador, was determined to stick with her husband and she did continuously, finally going out with him through the marshes near the Russian border to Rumania . . . . In the evening Warsaw was a ghost town shrouded in darkness . . . . Everybody had been happy and excited . . . . a tremendous crowd besieged the British and French Embassies, when Britain and France declared war, but in the evening a different feeling was in the air . . . . We all felt up to that time that something would happen to stave off the war . . . . I was told later that somewhat the same feeling prevailed in Berlin, that the British and French wouldn't fight.

"September 4—More air alarms and raids—still in the outskirts—which we were getting used to and frequently didn't get out of bed when the sirens screeched . . . . But by this time communication was becoming more difficult and we could only get through to Budapest . . . . London was cut off without a word of goodbye . . . . But Budapest remained open . . . .

"September 5—The Germans were getting closer than we knew and the Foreign Office, without warning, suddenly decided to transfer headquarters to a safer place east of Warsaw . . . . the embassies and legations were informed during the night . . . . everything was moved, bag and baggage, to a new and secret headquarters . . . . All the Embassies and Legations also moved . . . . Automobiles were at a high premium because many had been requisitioned by the military and everyone who owned a car was using it to get out of town . . . . Gasoline couldn't be had at any price . . . . everybody was besieging the Embassies for small amounts to enable them to get away . . . . We learned that the Ambassador, family and staff, finally got away just as another raid was staged . . . . we could hear the anti-aircraft banging away in the outskirts. . . .

"That afternoon we had the worst air-raid we experienced . . . They blasted away so close that it broke windows, caused the floor to heave, and shook the house . . Up to this time a few hardy souls had stuck out in the streets, but that afternoon there wasn't a soul to be seen . . all had fled to the cellars . . It was a difficult job to do any work . . We were not scared, but had an uneasy feeling that one of the bombs might come too close for comfort . . This one lasted about an hour . .

"The road we took out across the bridge over the Vistula at which the Germans were aiming all the time—led to the east and before we reached Lublin, we had a terrific 8 hour ride in the dark fighting all kinds of tangled traffic . . For several hours before we left Warsaw thousands of Poles and several hundred foreigners had been evacuating (over a period of two days), using everything on wheels and afoot, blocking the roads leading to the east and southeast . . Taxis vanished and only a few horse carriages remained . . . Street cars kept running but on reduced schedules . . a few lonesome sausages hung in the butcher shops, but all meat, butter and milk was gone.

"In the Bolshevik-Polish War, the Poles had stopped the Reds at the gates of Warsaw and, after a terrific battle, had driven the Russians back across the Polish frontiers . . Now the Churches were filled with devout people praying for a repetition of that military miracle . . Our information told us that the Germans, in a lightning drive, had advanced to within roughly thirty miles of Warsaw. . .

"September 6—we were on our trek to Nalenczow . . ."

Panama Conference Votes to Establish Wide Neutral Zone

DECISIONS to bar airplanes of belligerent powers from flying over continental America and to establish a "security zone" from the coastline of the continent for a distance of 600 miles at some points, were adopted by a plenary session of the Pan-American Conference at Panama City on Oct. 2. The session, according to *Havas*, was a secret one.

Within the proposed safety zone, it was stated, no hostile or belligerent acts would be permitted, either on the sea or in the air. To ensure this, the zone will patrolled by ships of the American republics. The outer boundary of the safety zone will run from a point 300 miles east of the Canadian-American frontier where that frontier meets the Atlantic, and from there stretch southward to take in Cuba and the Bermudas. It will pass through the intersection of 60 degrees West longitude and 20 degrees North latitude, off the French islands of Guadeloupe and Martinique. Off the Brazilian coast it will again run 300 miles from land and will be closest to Europe at a point on 24 degrees West longitude and five degrees North latitude.

Off the coast of Argentina, the safety zone will be only 100 miles wide. At Cape Horn it will effect a turn west close to the mainland, proceeding north to Chile, where the zone will be 50 miles wide. North of Chile, the line will swerve seaward to take in the Galapagos Islands. From there it will continue northward, 300 miles from land, as far as the American-Canadian frontier on the Pacific.

Indicating the danger that America may be drawn into the European war, Germany this week sent a Note to the United States warning her against the "improper behavior" of American ships in waters around Great Britain and France. The Note complained that neutral merchant vessels "have repeatedly attempted to evade the exercise of the rights of German naval forces granted by international law, namely, stoppage and search. Further, they have repeatedly aroused suspicion of unneutral action by improper behavior. United States merchantmen are advised, in their own interests, against changes of course and use of radio apparatus upon sighting German naval ships, signalling, screening lights, failing to obey commands to stop, or accepting convoy by naval forces of the Powers at war with Germany."

The State Department transmitted the Note to the U.S. Maritime Commission, which has notified merchantmen and port authorities of the German warning. Meanwhile, according to a *Reuter* report, Federal authorities in Philadelphia are investigating allegations that smugglers are carrying fuel oil, food and water to German submarines off the Atlantic coast. These allegations appeared in the *Philadelphia Record*. Old time Prohibition runners are engaged in this contraband activity, the paper charged.

Neutrality Legislation May Have Unexpected and Possibly Disastrous Results in the Far East

(Editorial Correspondence)

THE Special Session of Congress, called by President Roosevelt to consider a revision of the Neutrality Law, has settled down to a serious discussion of the Administration's proposals, designed with the object of more adequately expressing the will of the American people as regards the European struggle.

That American residents of China and elsewhere in the Far East have not been entirely satisfied with the Administration's past policy with regard to the element of neutrality as applied in the Sino-Japanese struggle, is quite obvious. While Americans in the Far East have not favored U. S. armed intervention—for obvious reasons—they have, nevertheless, wanted their Government to apply stronger measures against Japan as the aggressor which has not only devastated China, but has at the same time menaced legitimate American interests in the Far East and the Pacific area. Although some Americans have feared retaliation on the part of Japan's armed forces, and others have not desired to handicap China, it is probably correct to say that a majority of the Americans in the Far East have deplored their Government's failure to invoke the Neutrality Law, at least from the standpoint of supplying Japan with the materials which she has found so useful in the prosecution of her campaign of aggression.

Americans with whom the writer has discussed the situation, generally favor revision of the present Neutrality Law and agree in principle with the recommendations for revision which have been made by the Administration leaders in Congress and as recommended by the President.

But while approving the President's recommendations, they are anxious that steps be taken this time to prevent Japan from taking advantage of a future neutrality law in order to continue activities which are detrimental to American interests or the interests of America's neighbors who are committed by treaty and inclination to policies of peace rather than policies of force and war.

It is impossible to determine now what might have happened had the United States invoked its Neutrality Law at the beginning of the Sino-Japanese struggle. Many think it would have precipitated war between the United States and Japan; others think it would merely have thrown a lot of profitable business into the hands of competitors of other nationalities not bound by neutrality legislation or scruples. But while it would have affected American trade on the Pacific, it probably would have had little or no effect on American trade outside the Pacific area.

But the same situation will not hold as regards the invocation of American neutrality (old or new) in connection with the European War. Strict enforcement of neutrality legislation—unless accompanied by intelligently conceived reservations—is likely to result in definite disadvantages in connection with American trade with Nationalist China and might actually facilitate Japan's present campaign to "end the China incident by overthrowing the Chinese National Government."

This certainly would be the case if Congress approved the President's proposals (see *The Review* for Sept. 30) for revising the Neutrality Law without making provisions guaranteeing that China would not suffer undue hardship and embarrassment resulting from regulations designed to enforce neutrality from the standpoint of warfare in Europe. It has been reported, but still lacks confirmation, that the entire Pacific area is to be excluded from the provisions of the new law. It was the rising tide of anti-Japanese sentiment in the United States which caused President Roosevelt to abrogate the American-Japanese Commercial Treaty of 1911. That abrogation will become effective in less than four months, hence this element also must be taken into consideration in connection with U. S. policy in the Pacific as affected by pending neutrality legislation.

Since the enactment (*and enforcement this time*) of neutrality legislation will have an immediate and direct effect on American trade and interests, not only in China but also in the colonial possessions of European nations in the Pacific area (such as Hongkong, Indo-China and Burma) it is presumed that American organizations such as the Chambers of commerce and similar bodies are giving the matter serious consideration.

The following paragraphs cover some of the elements likely to be involved in the new situation created by the enactment of pending legislation in the Special Session of Congress:

The Japanese have cut off Nationalist China from direct access to the sea. Those ports along the China coast which are still under independent Chinese control are all minor harbors which have no direct shipping communications with overseas markets. They all depend upon transit shipping via Hongkong. Besides, the bulk of West China's foreign trade for months has followed the overland routes via French Indo-China and British Burma. Nationalist China's foreign trade, therefore almost exclusively depends upon transit via Hongkong, Haiphong, Saigon, Singapore and Rangoon. All these ports are situated in British and French colonies which, theoretically as well as practically, will have to be considered as belligerent countries from the angle of the application of U.S. neutrality legislation to the European war situation.

If Congress should adopt President Roosevelt's proposals on neutrality, without reservations, or should fail to invest the President with discretionary powers to prevent that legislation from working against China, American vessels would no longer be allowed to carry goods and passengers to the above-mentioned British and French colonial ports. And such prohibitions would naturally interrupt also the shipment of American supplies in transit via those ports to "free" China. China has no ships to send to U.S.A. to transport supplies under the "cash and carry" clause, and England and France obviously will not be in a position to allot cargo space for the shipment of such supplies from the United States to China. As a result, China's resistance against Japan will be seriously impaired. Assuredly such an action is not intended by anybody among the initiators of American neutrality legislation!

The "cash and carry" principle appears to have been devised from the standpoint of the Atlantic area only. There, its enactment will be designed practically to assist Britain and France—with whom are the sympathies of an overwhelming majority of the American people. Despite raids of German submarines and armed merchantmen, England and France appear to be in firm control of their maritime supply routes. The Germans may sink British and French supply ships occasionally, but the bulk of these vessels will arrive safely in British and French ports. But the situation is fundamentally different in the Pacific area. Even if U.S. neutrality legislation were also invoked against Japan, the Nipponese would still benefit from America's economic strength

to a much greater extent than would the Chinese. The Chinese, as pointed out in the foregoing, cannot "cash and carry" merchandise from U.S.A. Japan, however, operates one of the largest mercantile fleets on the Seven Seas and though she might suffer from a shipping shortage she would always be able to send fleets of ships to American ports to carry supplies which she needs for her war in China.

It appears, according to these circumstances, that present U.S. neutrality legislation—past as well as revised type—is likely to produce in the Pacific area results definitely not in accordance with the established foreign policy of the Washington Administration, however well that legislation might accord with U.S. foreign policy in the Atlantic area. In view of the different circumstances prevailing in the Pacific it is obviously extremely difficult to work out neutrality principles and laws which could be equally applied on the Atlantic and the Pacific, and which in both areas would work out equally satisfactorily for American interests, and at the same time accord with the United States' foreign policy. It would appear, therefore, that future U.S. neutrality legislation, however rigid in principle, must not be made so rigid in the text of the new Neutrality Law, that it cannot be adapted to the true interests of the United States, in the widely separated fields of activity.

As regards the Pacific only such neutrality practice on the part of the United States would be satisfactory as would guarantee that, if belligerents in that area be supplied with American war materials at all, none of them would be able to obtain a single dollar's worth of war materials more than the other. Unfortunately, throughout the Sino-Japanese war Japan has managed to obtain from the United States many times the volume and value of war materials which China could obtain from U.S.A. Actually, Japan obtains from the United States about two-thirds of all the foreign war supplies which she imports. Since it is chiefly Japan's superiority in material armaments which accounts for Japanese military successes over the poorly equipped Chinese armies, it cannot be denied that America as a source of military supplies for Japan has substantially contributed to the Nipponese conquest of large parts of China. To charge the U.S.A. with partnership in Japanese aggression is not entirely incorrect.

It is in this direction that something should be done in the Special Session of Congress to insure that American neutrality, as regards the Far Eastern war, should be transformed into a real neutrality. Japan should not be able to get more war supplies from U.S.A. than China is able to obtain. It is to be hoped that some guarantee in that direction may be made in connection with the expiration of the U.S.-Nippon Treaty of Commerce and Navigation on January 26, 1940—less than four months away. It is no longer possible to evade facing the problem of establishing real American neutrality in the Far East by listening to and heeding the Japanese insinuation that the Far Eastern war is not a war but an "incident". For all practical purposes, the Far Eastern war in a genuine major war, and has been such since the day of the first shot two years and three months ago. When the original Neutrality Law was passed, several years ago, the authors of the legislation had the European situation in mind; hence they were able, by means of a purely technical interpretation, to avoid applying the law in the Far East. The European war has now been in existence only five weeks, i.e. only one week for every half-year of Japan's China war, and yet U.S. neutrality legislation must be applied immediately. The distinction being made between these two wars—all realize perfectly well—is based purely upon the technicality that the European belligerents have formally declared war upon one another, while Japan and China have not yet done so. It also must be recognized that the disinclination to call the Sino-Japanese war by its right name—and thus avoiding the enforcement of the Neutrality Law—has enabled China to obtain military supplies in the United States, which she might not have been able to obtain had there been a war declaration.

This distinction obviously is an entirely artificial one. Aggression is aggression, and war is war, whatever it may be called, and whether or not it is formally declared. The Japanese Government, in official documents and announcements, still continues to refer to its army's invasion of China by such terms as "China Incident" or "China Affair." This is done purely for the purpose of diplomatic subterfuge to avoid American application of the Neutrality Law, or of genuine neutrality, and thus to secure for Japan continuous access to the economic resources of U.S.A.

If the fiction of distinguishing in neutrality policy between "declared" and "undeclared" wars is retained, American neutrality policy will continue to be dominated by the will and interests, not of the American people, but of foreign countries. If U.S. neutrality legislation should be reserved for application in cases of *declared* wars, it will remain for other countries to decide whether or not to invoke that legislation in U.S.A. Wherever belligerents will find it is in their interest to invoke that legislation, they naturally will formally declare war, and in cases where they will be afraid of that legislation they simply will refrain from declaring war. Japan has proved to the world that "undeclared" wars can be fought as effectively and disastrously—for neutrals as well as victims—as formally declared wars.

The United States has enacted, and at present is revising, neutrality legislation in order to keep out of war, or at least in order to enforce American neutrality as long as its constituted authorities do not decide otherwise. Thus it should be up to the American people themselves to decide which wars they want to participate in and in which wars they want to be neutral. The simple technical expedient of an aggressor nation omitting to declare war in order to escape the consequences of an invocation of American neutrality legislation, ought not to be permitted to prejudice American actions. Also neutrality legislation should be sufficiently elastic to permit its application in different ways under different circumstances, always with a view to maintaining close co-ordination with neutrality policy and the general aims of American foreign policy. Neutrality legislation should be an instrument of, rather than a brake upon, the activities of the State Department.

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"PRESENT NEUTRALITY A HANDICAP"

The historic legislative battle to determine the nation's attitude toward the European struggle began at noon on Monday, Oct. 2 when the Vice-President, John N. Garner, called the Senate to order. The chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Senator Key Pittman, opened the debate by explaining the Administration's program. He said that the present Neutrality Law (see issue for Sept. 9, Pages 37, 38 and 39) handicaps American efforts to remain aloof from the European War and urged the repeal of the arms embargo provisions "because they are not a true symbol of American neutrality."

Senator Pittman then declared his belief that there was now no cause to fear that the United States would be drawn into the "brutal and ever widening conflict in Europe . . . . however, we have no right to refuse to take into consideration that such a war or a war that develops from it, may not some day be brought to the gateway of our own country." He ridiculed assertions that the United States had entered the Great War for the purpose of collecting debts owed by foreign countries to American firms, and declared that America's entry into the war was the result of Germany's submarine

attacks resulting in the loss of American lives. He declared that the utilization of American vessels to carry contraband exports to belligerent nations was a more vital factor affecting American determination to remain aloof from the European war than the current embargo against the sale of arms and munitions to belligerent nations.

"MASS MURDER BY JAPANESE IN CHINA"

"The United States," he said, "is participating in mass murder by the Japanese in China today" through the sale to Japan of large quantities of raw materials which are subsequently manufactured into war materials.

Senator Pittman attacked the viewpoint that the arms embargo provisions of the Neutrality Act would "eliminate us from any part in the destruction of human lives during a war."

He said the Neutrality Act in its present form was ineffective in isolating the United States against participation in war.

"Japan," he said, "imports from us a proportionately small quantity of manufactured arms, amunition and implements of war listed in the provisions of the embargo law. She purchases from the United States 85 per cent of the gasoline for her airplanes to carry death-dealing bombs.

"She purchases most of the scrap iron in the United States to manufacture her bombs . . She purchases our cotton to make high explosive.

"Japan purchases from us all the metals and other raw materials used in the manufacture of arms, munitions and implements of war, yet she is not on our embargo list."

Senator Pittman recalled that he had introduced a resolution in the last session of Congress calling for an embargo on the shipment of such raw materials to Japan and indicated that he might take up this question again as soon as the Japanese-American Trade Treaty of 1911 expires in January.

Senator Pittman's appeal for adoption of the Administration's program was followed by demands by Senator William Borah, veteran isolationist, for the retention of the present embargo provisions of the Neutrality Act.

Senator Borah said that when the United States imposed the embargo, it had resolved to cease trade in the "instrumentalities of mass murder." He said repeal of the embargo provisions of the Neutrality Act would bring war to America.

"Let's stay out of this war!" he urged. "It is not our war . . Shall this nation, with all its professions of peace and its Christian teachings, manufacture and sell purely for gain armaments fit only for the destruction of life?"

Senator Borah contended that the present Neutrality Act had achieved its purpose—preventing the sale of arms, munitions and implements of war to belligerents. He said any changes, either in motive or effect favoring certain belligerents, "would be a distinct violation of International Law."

THE FLEET MOVES TO HAWAII

American naval officials at San Pedro, California, indicated on Oct. 3, prior to the departure of the Fleet for Hawaiian waters, that the 45 warcraft sailing for Hawaii probably would remain there indefinitely. It was said that a "security patrol" would be established to guard the Pacific from Alaska to the Equator. This statement was made in the face of declarations in the Japanese press that the American fleet movements at Hawaii were regarded as an "armed demonstration against Japan."

The veteran naval strategist, Rear-Admiral Adolphus Andrews, headed the first fleet unit which sailed from the California coast for Hawaii. He sailed aboard the aircraft carrier Enterprise, which carried 80 planes. The so-called "security patrol" squadron will also include eight cruisers—the Northampton, Salt Lake City, Pensacola, Houston, Minneapolis, Astoria, New Orleans and Indianapolis—and a destroyer flotilla of 36 ships.

"SELL GUAM TO NIPPON"

Most interesting of Japanese proposals concerning Nippon's relations with the United States was a recommendation that Guam be sold to Japan. This proposal was made by Rear-Admiral Sumpei Sekine in an article published in a popular magazine, the *Sungei Sunju*. Admiral Sekine was once head of the publicity bureau of the Navy Office in Tokyo. He charged the United States with hypocrisy in its attitude toward the Sino-Japanese conflict and declared that while Americans were conducting "long and perpetual preachments regarding humanity and justice in the conduct of international affairs, these cloaked a policy of greedy self-interest, just as it did in the World War." He said that the question narrowed down to whether the United States meant to go to war against Japan over China." Finally he reached the conclusion that the United States "would avoid war with Japan because there is not enough at stake to make it pay." He declared that the Nine-Power Treaty had been signed in a "bad atmosphere and virtually under duress," hence it must be abrogated, "just as the Washington Treaty binding Japan to permanent naval inferiority has been cast aside." He said that unless there is a modification of the attitude of those who rule in Washington, who regard Japan and the Japanese people with enmity, "there is no gainsaying that a crisis will arise in Japanese-American relations.

In conclusion the admiral said he wanted to see the United States abandon its suspicion of Japan and adopt a "moderate attitude" in settling the question of American interests in China through negotiations with Japan . . . . who would deal with America in a "cheerful atmosphere." He said that after this issue had been adjusted the question of complete independence for the Philippines "would be able to find its own solution," and the clarification of Japanese-American relations would obviate the necessity of fortifying Guam." Guam should be sold to Japan, he said.

New Polish Government is Recognized by Washington

Succeeding the runaway government of former Poland which was headed by President Ignace Moscicki, a new Polish Government came into existence in France on Sept. 30 following Moscicki's resignation. Britain and France evidently deem it wise to have a Polish Government ready for future uses. The cowardly crew that ran away when the German invasion of Poland got under way—Moscicki, Marshal Smigly-Rydz, Col. Josef Beck et al—obviously will not do, for they are too thoroughly discredited.

The new Polish Government has as its President M. Wladislaw Raczkiewicz, former president of the Senate and one-time Home Minister in Warsaw. The new Premier is General Sikorski, who is described by *Havas* as "Commander-in-Chief of the new Polish Army in France and one of Poland's best-known statesmen-militarists."

Secretary of State Cordell Hull announced in Washington on Oct. 2 that the U.S. Government would recognize the new Polish Government as the constitutional authority over Polish territory. "Merely the seizure of territory," he asserted according to *Havas*, "does not put an end to the legal existence of a Government."

5 British Gunboats To Leave Yangtsze

Five British gunboats, H.M.S. Grasshopper, H.M.S. Dragonfly, H.M.S. Ladybird, H.M.S. Cockchafer and H.M.S. Aphis are to be withdrawn from the (lower) Yangtsze Patrol in order to release navy personnel for duty elsewhere, the British naval authorities in Shanghai announced on Monday of this week.

"His Majesty's Government," the announcement said, "has decided, in view of urgent military necessity elsewhere, to withdraw five of the ten gunboats on the Yangtsze. This will release quite a considerable number of trained officers and men whose services could more usefully be employed in active service. This decision was made as it was considered that present conditions on the Yangtsze do not justify the retention of ten gunboats between Shanghai and Hankow when other military demands are more imperative."

The remaining five gunboats, H.M.S. Scorpion, H.M.S. Scarab, H.M.S. Gnat, H.M.S. Tern and H.M.S. Petrel, will continue on patrol between Shanghai and Hankow, while HM.S. Gannet, H.M.S. Falcon and H.M.S. Sandpiper will remain stationed at Ichang, Chungking and Changsha, respectively.

What Next in the European War?

POLAND—to use a popular Moscow expression—has been "liquidated" by Fuehrer Hitler and Comrade Stalin. Last week-end saw the surrender of the Polish troops on the Hela peninsula, final scene of Polish resistance, while on Monday morning of this week German troops commenced making their entry into Warsaw. In Moscow on Sept. 28 a new Soviet-German agreement was signed to demarcate "finally" the boundary between the two totalitarian states, the line of which runs across the still warm body of what until recently had been Poland. Thus has ended the first chapter of the European war.

What next? This question is on everybody's lips and in everybody's mind. From the outset of the war Chancellor Hitler of Germany has made it clear that he would like to call a halt to the war once Poland was out of the way, and he is expected to make known his peace proposals at a meeting of the Reichstag before this week is over. Inspired statements indicating the nature of the proposals have been issued, but sufficient has been left unsaid to create the needed atmosphere of expectancy.

Britain and France are to be told that Hitler has no territorial ambitions where they are concerned—apart from Germany's still unsatisfied colonial claims—and are to be asked to call off the dogs of war. In return, it is believed, Hitler will be prepared to "guarantee" the peace of Europe for at least 25 years.

Hitler's peace feelers, supported by Soviet Russia and Italy, are being backed up by dark threats. Thus a joint German-Soviet declaration issued in Moscow Sept. 29, following signature of the agreement demarcating the new German-Soviet frontier, stated that settlement of questions arising from dissolution of the Polish state had created "a firm foundation for lasting peace in eastern Europe" and expressed the view that "the liquidation of the present war between Germany, on the one hand, and Great Britain and France on the other, would meet the interests of all nations." The two governments, the declaration continued, would direct their common efforts, if necessary in accord with other friendly powers, in order to attain this aim as early as possible. "If, however, these efforts remain futile, it will be established thereby that Great Britain and France will bear the responsibility for continuation of the war, and in case of a continuation of the war, the Governments of Germany and the U.S.S.R. will consult each other on necessary measures."

But hopes of peace, if ever they really existed, have already been dashed to the ground by the intransigent stand of the British and French governments. Prime Minister Chamberlain spoke in the House of Commons on Tuesday of this week to declare: "If Poland was the direct occasion of the war, she was not the fundamental cause. That cause was an overwhelming sense in this country and in France of the intolerable nature of a state of affairs in which the nations of Europe were faced with the alternative of jeopardizing their freedom or of mobilizing their forces at regular intervals to defend it . . . . I can say at once, however, that no threat will ever induce this country or France to abandon the purpose for which we have entered upon this struggle. Nobody desires the war to continue for an unnecessary day, but the overwhelming mass of public opinion in this country and in France is determined to secure that the rule of violence cease, and that the word of governments once pledged must henceforth be kept."

Left-Handed Diplomacy

This intransigent stand was voiced two days earlier by Winston Churchill, Britain's First Lord of the Admiralty, in a broadcast address from London. Said he: "It was for Hitler to say when the war would begin, but not for him or his successors to say when it will end. It began when he wanted it, and it will only end when we are convinced that he has had enough."

Chamberlain's speech is interesting not only for the fact that it rejects in advance any offer of peace from Nazi Germany (even though backed by Soviet Russia), but because it reveals the true war aims of Britain and France and thus the character of the war itself. "Poland was not the fundamental cause." It is necessary to say this now because no mass enthusiasm could long be sustained for the cause of a country which has ceased to

exist. Yet at the beginning of the war defense of Poland was represented as the motivating "ideal." No longer serving the purpose, it is discarded. If we strip the declarations of Chamberlain and Churchill of their idealistic trappings ("defence of small nations"—"preservation of democracy") the plain fact stands forth: Britain and France are waging war to prevent their powerful German rival from threatening their great empires. In every sense it is an "imperialist" war, as was the war of 1914-18, and the fact that there are "democracies" on one side and "dictatorships" on the other alters this not in the least. The peoples of Europe are to be made to bleed and die until Mr. Churchill decides that Hitler has "had enough." This war will not restore the freedom of the German people. This is a job for the German people themselves. At the end of a frightful war, if it ends in Germany's defeat, the German people, unless they take their destiny into their own hands, will get a new slave-driver in place of Hitler. We have only to remember Versailles.

While Britain and France are preparing to prosecute the war to the bitter end, Germany, with the aid of Soviet Russia, is similarly preparing. These two countries are busy dividing eastern Europe and the Balkans into "spheres of interest." Esthonia and Latvia have entered into "mutual assistance pacts" with Moscow by which they have surrendered their independence. In the case of Esthonia, the pact provides for the establishment of Soviet naval bases and garrisons on Esthonian territory. As a result, Soviet Russia has gained control of the eastern Baltic and the Gulf of Finland. When Lithuania and Finland send their tribute-bearers to Moscow, Soviet Russia and Germany between them will have complete mastery of the Baltic Sea.

Rumania is in a state of jitters, fearing a Soviet grab of Bessarabia. Hungary, as a result of the Soviet grab of eastern Poland, is being inexorably drawn into the Soviet-German power orbit. The Turkish foreign minister is in Moscow to sign a treaty presumably to reserve the Black Sea as an exclusively Soviet-Turkish sphere of interest and perhaps to provide for the closure of the Dardanelles to warships of other powers. In the current diplomatic maneuvering going on in eastern Europe and the Balkans Winston Churchill affects to see a struggle between Soviet Russia and Germany, with the former blocking Hitler's *drang nach osten* program. Probably so—and certainly a comfort to Britain and France.

Mussolini has good reason to fear Soviet expansion in southeastern Europe. That is probably why he sent his foreign minister, Count Ciano, to Berlin last Sunday. It also explains why Mussolini is backing Hitler's peace bid. For fascist Italy sees security against both German and Soviet expansion to the southeast only in the "peaceful" antagonism of those two states—continuance of the present war would possibly mean that Russia and Germany between them would swallow all of southern Europe.

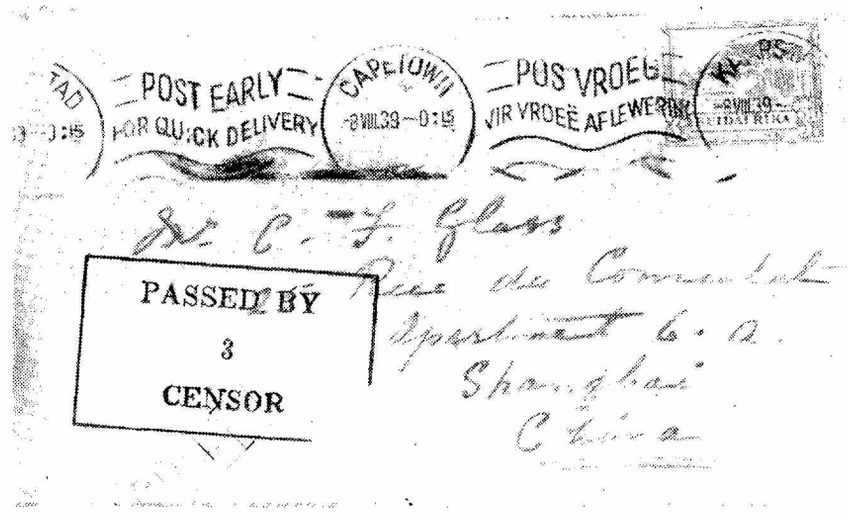
Meanwhile it is apparent that Soviet Russia and Nazi Germany, at least for the moment, have between them more common than antagonistic interests.

Moscow communiques, released through the *Tass* agency, drip with sentiments of amity and affection for Hitler's Reich. Stalin, scornful of the embarrassment caused to his unprincipled yes-men abroad, is seeing to it that his love-fest with Hitler is made as ostentatious as possible. When Reich Foreign Minister Von Ribbentrop left Moscow after signing the Polish demarcation agreement, *Tass* reported that "the central airport was decorated with Soviet and German flags. The guard of honor lined up for the send-off." It was the same when Von Ribbentrop arrived. Stalin himself attended a dinner in Von Ribbentrop's honor, and heard Molotov and Von Ribbentrop exchange "speeches of greetings." The dinner, *Tass* informed the world, "passed in a friendly atmosphere." Stalin personally took part in the negotiations for the demarcation agreement—himself wielded the carving knife over the dead body of Poland. And when Von Ribbentrop made his parting statement on leaving Moscow he said (again according to *Tass*), "The negotiations proceeded in an especially friendly and splendid atmosphere. In the first place, however, I would like to note the exceptionally cordial reception accorded to me by the Soviet Government and especially by M. Stalin and M. Molotov."

This cannot make very pleasant reading for the countless thousands of Jews whom the Nazis have persecuted and driven out, and who harbored the notion that Stalin was their champion against bestial anti-Semitism. It ought positively to dismay the misguided followers of the Communist parties in every country, who thought Stalin was an anti-fascist and a champion of democracy.

Stalin's press is still, however, intent on making black appear white. Thus *Izvestia* on Sept. 30 had this to say: "The entire mankind, or at least all those who have not lost the capacity of appraising clearly and soberly the real facts, can convince themselves that the Soviet-German non-aggression pact, concluded despite the intrigues of certain powers which strove to provoke a quarrel between the German and Soviet peoples, proved a decisive obstacle in the way of a war conflagration fanned all over Europe by the instigators of war." Comment upon such a piece of bare-faced mendacity and cynicism would be entirely superfluous.

British War Censorship in Action



The above letter, received in Shanghai this week by the Assistant Editor of The China Weekly Review, shows that censorship of mails by the British authorities is now operating. Mailed in Capetown, the letter was dispatched via Singapore and Hongkong and presumably was "chopped" by the censors in one of those places.

Chinese, Natives Superior to Whites In Tahiti, Globe-Trotter Discovers

BY MARC T. GREENE

THE Chinese, scattered as they are through all the isles of the tropical seas, are perhaps as content and as prosperous in the French groups of the Southern Pacific as anywhere in the world. They have been here for upwards of seventy-five years and, brought in the first place to labor as coolies on cotton plantations, have remained to capture most of the retail trade and a good deal of the wholesale.

The principal island of the French South Seas possessions is, of course, the far-famed Tahiti, extolled by writers and painters since the time of Cook and Bougainville 175 years ago. Both great explorers returned to Europe with the interesting information that they had found the ultimate fairyland of the world. The "Nouvelle Cytherea," Bougainville called it. Cook said it was "beyond doubt the fairest land of earth."

Tahiti Lures Europeans

These assertions created a considerable social disturbance in Europe. Why live in peril of war and constant economic insecurity when there was a place apart where nobody even thought of such things, where nature provided all necessities, where the amiability and generosity of the natives knew no bounds, where—above all else—there were the loveliest and most hospitable women yet discovered anywhere? Cook himself was authority for the latter statement and he, having had his own romance with the Tahitian queen, ought to have known.

In any case he was generally believed, and such persons as were able made immediate preparations to go and see for themselves. It was not easy to get there in those days but many managed it. Among them was a considerable collection of what might accurately be called the scum of European society. The harm they did to Tahiti, away back in those days, has never been and never can be remedied.

As the years have passed the lure of the South Seas, and especially of Tahiti, has continued to draw men—and women, too—in large numbers, likewise in character not generally dissimilar to the earliest would-be lotus-eaters. These have continued to do Tahiti and the Tahitians nothing but harm, yet this isle of isles is still charming, still seductive, still secure in its own unique place among all the lands of the world. Returning for the third time after an absence of seven years, I still believe that despite the turns and changes of circumstances and the effects of twenty years of insecurity and apprehension upon an uncertain world, Tahiti is the happiest place on earth.

Ah You—Merchant

Well, then, to get back to the Chinese, why should not they, too, be happy here? You get the impression that they are. Take, for example, my old and excellent friend Ah You, the merchant. He was educated in England and he speaks our language better than a good many Anglo-Saxons. He also possesses a geniality of disposition and a kindliness to all and sundry that are a tribute alike to Chinese character and to the benign influences of Tahitian life.

Ah You sells all things and sundry to Europeans and Tahitians alike. He used to keep a little restaurant. It was one of the features of Papeete and mentioned by many writers. You went out in the clean kitchen and chose whatever you liked, or had something cooked to your own individual taste. At tiffin time or at dinner you would find here a fascinating cosmopolitan group. Some of them would be accompanied by their Tahitian sweethearts. There would be genial and lighthearted converse, sometimes music and dancing, always good humor. As a matter of fact, there is seldom anything but good humor in Tahiti. It is that kind of place and the natives are that kind of people.

Ah You's, I say, was famous, popular and delightful. But his chief cook left and he could find none other willing to put up with the easy-going ways of the place and a kitchen always so crowded he scarce had room to go about his work. "But," said my friend Ah You to me just the other day, "if I could only find another cook like the original one I should start my little restaurant again."

Ah You is the most accomodating man in Tahiti and that is saying a good deal. He will even lend you money or cash your personal checks on some bank far away he has never heard of, just so long as he has known you for a few months and, in his keen discernment, has concluded you are honest. I suppose he may have been stuck once or twice for a lot of smooth-tongued crooks get down to Tahiti. But that does not destroy his genial confidence in human nature generally.

What the Whites Did

Ah You is in a way a symbol of Tahiti and Tahitian life, a life that is easy-going, bland, friendly and generous. Those characteristics are and always have been notable among Tahitians. It is not to be supposed that the people or the island have much in common with what you saw portrayed in the famous film "Mutiny On the Bounty," or that there are today girls as lovely as Fletcher Christian's sweetheart, Maimiti. Nor are there many as naive and ingenuous as the women Cook and Wallis and Bligh found here. You have to admit that at the outset, but you also have to admit, if you are fair at all, that the fact is 99 1/2 per cent the fault of the European. Generally at his worst in the South Seas—a worst which is pretty middling bad—he has through the years contaminated, degraded, exploited and destroyed. It was his various diseases, hitherto entirely unknown in the islands, that commenced the extermination process now nearly complete in groups like the Marquesas and that have changed altogether the character of the natives in many others. It was his trade gin and synthetic rum that blasted their morals and his degraded lechers and sexual degenerates that destroyed the original reverence in which the islanders held white men.

The European has a sorry record of this sort of thing in every land he has brought under subjection, but it is sorriest of all in the South Seas. Tahiti, having gained an unsavory reputation for moral license out of sundry books written by irresponsible and filthy-minded "journalists," has had foisted upon it through the years the white man's worst representatives of both sexes, and plenty of them are here right now. They have done harm, certainly, but there are various aspects of Tahitian life and essential things about the place itself they have never changed and never can change.

Chinese Wrongly Accused

The Chinese have been accused of much that properly lies at the white man's door and a good many of their accusers are that character of European. They came here about the time of the American war between the States. Somebody had the idea that cotton could be raised in quantity sufficient to offset the losses to English mills incident upon the American conflict. Chinese coolies were to do the plantation labor.

But it proved impracticable to raise the staple in Tahiti. Many of the Chinese, indentured labor of course, were repatriated, but some hundreds remained, pleased with the climate and conditions. As usual they turned to trade and the raising of fruit and garden produce. The started little stores in the country districts, just as the Indians, also coming as indentured labor, did in the Fiji Group. The Chinese got along well with the Tahitians, as they do with the natives everywhere. They are honest in trade, compliant in economic arrangements—and good consorts to the native women.

It is true, of course, that among the original Chinese were many of a low order of coolie. It is probably also true that these brought various diseases. But the same diseases had been introduced by the white man long before any Chinese, so far as we know, ever heard of Tahiti. Why, then, blame the Chinese so much for continuing in some measure what the European started? Moreover, it is a very rare thing to hear of such treatment of the native women by Chinese as is common enough among a certain type of white. "My squaw needs a wallop now and then," is the refined comment you hear not infrequently from the kind of white scum that floats down here even today, as it has through the years. Who ever heard of a Chinese uttering a sentiment like that, or even thinking such a thing?

Idlers and Degenerates

I get a little fed-up with hearing about the harm the Chinese have done to the people of the South Sea islands. Maybe they have done some, but it isn't a substantial fraction of what the white man has done through nearly two centuries. It is with a mighty bad grace that we lordly whites throw moral missiles at

the Chinese, and if you could see something of what goes on here in Tahiti today among as choice a group of wasters, idlers, degenerates and straggly-locked indeterminates as even my broad experience has ever encountered in one place, you would agree with me. Vile habits the Tahitians never heard of, abnormalities that fill them with mingled wonder and contempt, talk, actions and relationships rarely encountered elsewhere outside penal institutions, are characteristic of some of Tahiti's European community. The French ship out twenty-five or thirty undesirables every couple of years, and there are rumors they are getting ready for a general "cleanup." Tahiti needs it as much as some otherwise beautiful house may need the cleansing of one bug-infested room. Most people here would gather at the wharf and join in a paean of joy should a good collection of the island's white bugs be herded aboard a ship bound for elsewhere.

If the Chinese in general are not to be preferred to degenerates, abnormals, clotheless cranks, "nuts" and adulterers I know a good deal less about my Asiatic friends than I think I do. And the Tahitians, too, are Asiatic. Don't forget that. They came from the East, like all the rest of the richer-hued folk. What is there in this white pigmentation anyway that gives it such airs? I can see yonder as I wirte a Tahitian girl. She is washing clothes in a little running brook. The Tahitians are always washing themselves and their clothes. They generally take three baths every day and they regard with scorn and contempt the white man who doesn't wash himself thoroughly morning and evening. They rarely wear any garment more than two days, and the care they take with their long, lustrous, silky hair is amazing. The result is that it is as soft and fragrant as the perfume of the hinano flower.

Retains Her Curves

This particular girl is the true Tahitian type, not common in these degenerate days. She is beautifully formed and hasn't resorted to the white woman's senseless extremes to destroy nature's sinuous curves and pristine femininity. This morning her waist-long hair is plaited in two braids, and as these hang on either side of her face I am struck with her resemblance to an American Indian maiden. In the days before outrageous treatment almost exterminated the Indian and disgusting exploitation destroyed his fine character, there must have been many such on the American plains and among the hills and valleys of the unspoiled West.

And whence originally came the Indians except from Asia? Asia is written all over them and so it is over the Polynesians of the South Seas. Asia, the birthplace and cradle of the oldest races and the oldest cultures. It seems to me the white man might show it a little more consideration and respect generally. At any rate I am very much pleased to find some of its people as happy and prosperous as these down here in Eden-like Tahiti.

Papeete, Tahiti,
July 7, 1939

90-226

American Highway Experts on Tour

Visiting China to advise on the development and operation of highway communications, the three American highway experts (Mr. M. E. Sheahan, vice-president of the Keeshin Motor Express Inc., Mr. C. W. Van Patter, maintenance supervisor of the same large trucking firm, and Mr. A. B. Bassi, chief engineer), who arrived in this country recently are now on a tour of inspection of China's highways and roads in the interior, according to a *United Press* message from Chungking this week.

Mr. Sheahan will inspect the southwestern highways. Mr. van Patter will study conditions of operation of the entire southwest highway network and has left for Kweiyang, where the headquarters for managing the highway network is located.

Mr. Bassi has departed for Rangoon via Kunming and will later visit Chennankwan on the Kwangsi border via Kweiyang. He will inspect conditions on the Burma highway and the Hanoi-Kweilin highway.

Each of the three American experts, aided by Chinese engineers, will aim to improve China's southwest transportation, which is regarded as vital as far as the supply of American materials, such as trucks and gasoline, are concerned.

The three experts made a long series of recommendations to the Chinese Government during their stay in Chungking. Among the recommendations they made were the coordination of highway management of all provinces and better systematized night operation.

American Highway Experts in Chungking

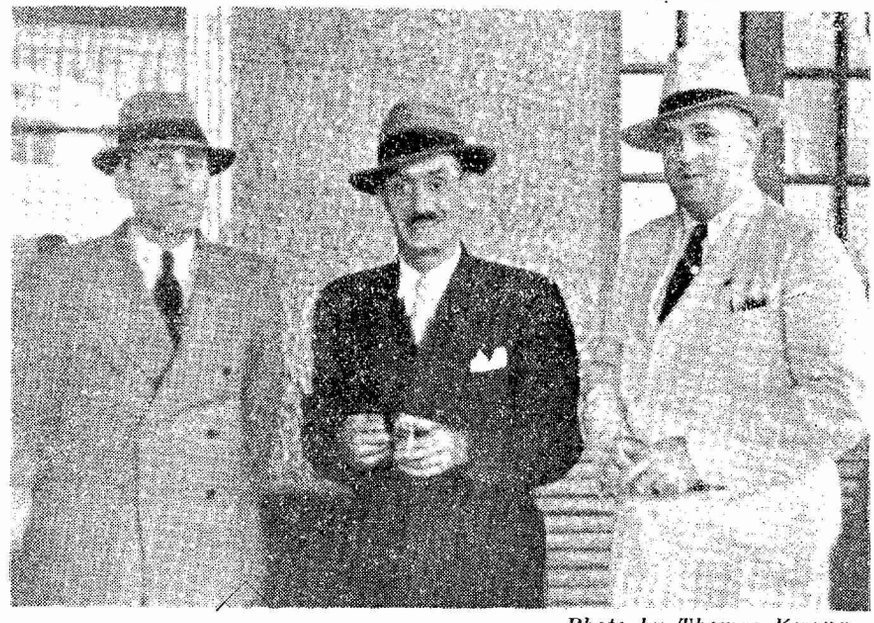


Photo by Thomas Kwang

Pictured above are the three American highway experts who arrived in Chungking recently at the invitation of the Ministry of Communications. Left to right: M. E. Sheahan, A. B. Bassi and C. W. Van Patter. Mr. Sheahan heads the group, who intend to remain in China for at least two months. They reached Chungking by travelling over the highway from Kunming, capital of Yunnan province.

Japanese Keep American School in Kaifeng Closed

According to a *United Press* report from Peiping this week, the American Catholic Girls' School at Kaifeng, Honan province, is being forced by the Japanese to remain closed because of its refusal to accept a Japanese adviser. The original action is closing the school was taken through the education board of the Japanese-controlled Honan Provincial Government.

The American Embassy in Peiping on Oct. 2 added two more protests to the long list of representations against Japanese attacks on American interests in China, but details of the protests were not yet known, *United Press* reported.

Japanese Close Port In Southern Chekiang

Further filling gaps in its "peaceful blockade" of the China coast, the Japanese Navy announced Tuesday of this week that the port of Kuaotow, 30 miles south of Wenchow, near the Chekiang-Fukien border, would be closed to shipping beginning at 7 o'clock in the morning of Oct. 6. Third party warships and merchants vessels were requested to leave the inlet forming the harbor to Kuaotow by that hour as the entrance to the bay would then be closed by placing obstacles and other dangerous objects. This action, a note transmitted to the Consular Body through the Japanese Consulate-General said, was being taken because of "military necessity."

Chinese Counter-Attack to Save Changsha, But Nipponese Advance

JAPANESE MAY NOT ENTER CITY, SPOKESMAN SAYS

Japanese troops in north Hunan "may or may not enter Changsha," a Japanese Army spokesman in Shanghai said on Wednesday of this week. Declaring that the objective of the Japanese offensive east of Tungting Lake was unrevealable, the spokesman hinted that Japanese troops may give the provincial capital a wide berth. He also suggested that the Japanese offensive might be continued in "some direction."

Questioned regarding his cryptic remark concerning Changsha, the spokesman recalled the statement of a Chinese spokesman that Changsha no longer has any military value. "The Japanese command may agree with the Chinese command, but that decision rests with the high staff officers," the spokesman added. "However, it may be safely said that one of the objectives of the Hunan operations consisted of inflicting heavy numerical and material losses on the Chinese."

THE Japanese military drive for the capture of Changsha, capital of Hunan province, which got under way on Sept. 23, began losing its impetus early this week, according to Chinese military reports. A dispatch from Chungking through *United Press* on Oct. 3 said the Japanese advance on the city from the northeast was "beginning to show signs of weakening as a result of the Chinese counter-attack" and that the main body of the invading forces had been halted at Chingshanshih, 35 kilometers northeast of the Hunan capital.

This report of the situation was contradicted by a *Domei* message from Hongkong, also on Oct. 3, which said that vanguards of the Japanese forces had reached the outskirts of Changsha the previous day. This was confirmed by Chungking in a *China Mail* dispatch from that city, the agency said. An earlier *Domei* report, on Oct. 2, quoted Japanese field dispatches stating that Japanese troops, sweeping southward along the Canton-Hankow Railway, had reached within 18 kilometers of Changsha at 2 o'clock last Saturday afternoon, Sept. 30.

City Reported on Fire

According to the same source on Sept. 28, Chinese troops falling back before the Japanese advance had set fire to Changsha in accordance with the "scorched earth" policy of the Chungking Government and the city was said to be blazing fiercely, with the inhabitants streaming into the countryside in all directions. A *Domei* message from Hongkong said that all Kuomintang and military organs, including Headquarters of the Ninth War Zone, had evacuated Changsha and been reestablished in Hengyang, southern Hunan.

Whether or not Chinese troops applied the torch to Changsha for a second time, Japanese reports make it clear that the city has suffered severely from Japanese aerial bombings. A *Domei* dispatch via Hongkong on Sept. 30 said that Nippon airmen had scored at least 200 hits on "military objectives" within the city in the three days since Sept. 27 and that military establishments had been almost wiped out as a result of "incessant mass raids by Japanese airplanes."

The Japanese, according to a field dispatch published in Tokyo Oct. 2, claimed to have "trapped" and delivered a "crushing blow" to 19 Chinese divisions in the drive on Changsha. The message claimed that the operations in northern Hunan were being conducted on a far larger scale than those around Hsuchow or Hankow earlier in the war, adding "another brilliant exploit to the Japanese military achievements."

Chiang Visits Front

Local Chinese newspapers reported Sept. 30 that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek had flown from Chungking to the northern Hunan front on a trip of inspection and that his presence had "greatly heightened the morale of Chinese troops defending Changsha."

Fighting was renewed on the border of British Kowloon and Chinese territory at the beginning of this week. Dispatches from Hongkong said that Japanese heavy artillery and bombing planes had gone into action against Chinese irregulars who last Saturday had succeeded in advancing very close to Shumchun, the border town.

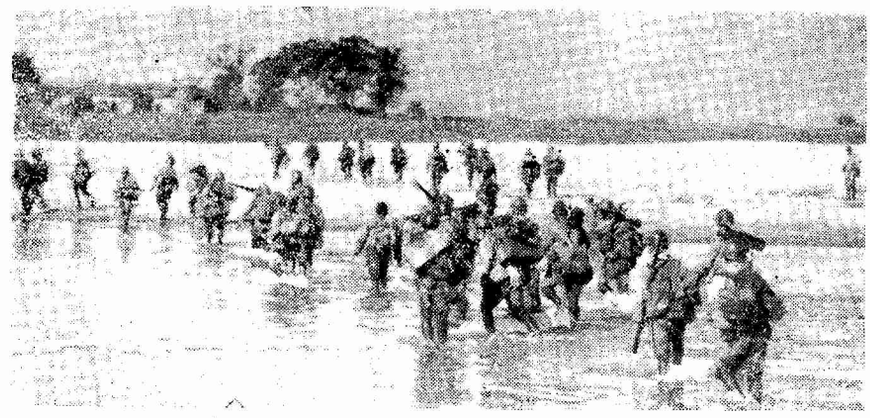
Chinese military authorities in Kwangtung, according to a *Domei* dispatch from Hongkong on Oct. 1, regard the Japanese drive on Changsha, coupled with Japan's westward offensive from Nanchang, as a direct menace to Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Yunnan and Kweichow provinces. The dispatch said that a Chinese military conference was held at Shuikwan on Thursday of last week to arrange for a redistribution of troops to meet this threat. Kwangtung military leaders were said to hold the view that after the fall of Changsha, Japanese troops would advance into northern Kwangtung and also "make a dent" in Kwangsi. The Hunan offensive was calculated, they reportedly believed, to fulfill the pledges assertedly made in the last session of the Japanese Diet by the then War Minister, Lt.-Gen. Seishiro Itagaki, now chief-of-staff of the General Headquarters of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces to China, to reduce Yunnan and Kwangsi in order to cut off the supply of arms reaching China by way of French Indo-China and Burma.

Japanese aircraft raided Nanning, important Kwangsi city, on Thursday of last week and claimed to have bombed and destroyed godowns containing military supplies, also wharves along the Hsiang River used in connection with their transportation. They also claimed to have bombed and set on fire a motorized transport column along the highway beyween Nanning and Piyang.

Commencing Sept. 28, Japanese planes carried out a series of raids over Szechwan province. Chungking's outskirts were bombed on the evening of Sept. 28 by 12 planes. In the early morning of Oct. 3, 45 machines passed over the city and proceeded farther upriver, where they bombed smaller cities, including Suifu and Luchow. Early on Oct. 2 Chengtu, provincial capital of Szechwan, had its fourth air raid since the war started. The Japanese claim to have bombed the Taipingszu and Fenghwashan airdromes outside the city limits. On Friday night, Sept. 29, they claimed to have destroyed a newly-built airdrome at

(Continued on page 220)

The Advance on Changsha



Press Union photo

Japanese soldiers crossing the Sintsiang River in northeastern Hunan when the new drive on Changsha was launched recently.

A Survey of Sino-American Relations During the Japanese Aggression in China

BY C. Y. W. MENG (孟 友 永)

CHUNGKING today is not only privileged in being China's war-time capital, but it is also a new Sino-foreign cultural center. In Chungking, observers can see not only many of China's war-time activities—the placards and slogans which depict better than many pages of analysis the growth of Chinese national consciousness and the determination of 450,000,000 Chinese to fight to the last—but there is another important and hopeful sign, that is, an atmosphere of international fraternity and brotherhood among Chinese and foreign nationals. This friendly feeling arises not from sentimentality but from genuine sympathy for China's cause.

Although Chungking at present does not have a magnificent foreign-style building as its "International Club," yet it has already usurped the cosmopolitan importance of Nanking and Shanghai in the cultivation of cultural relations, in the development of international fraternity and brotherhood, and in living up to the old Chinese saying that "within the four seas all men are brothers."

Sino-Foreign Associations

In Chungking, we have the Sino-Soviet Cultural Association, the Sino-British Association, Sino-French-Belgian-Swiss Cultural Association and the Sino-American Institute of Cultural Relations. While the first two were organized several years ago, the latter two came into existence only recently. These organizations bear eloquent testimony to the fact that Sino-foreign relations have become more friendly than ever before.

The issuance by the Chinese Government of a special postal stamp in four denominations on the 4th of July this year, to honor the 150th anniversary of the American Declaration of Independence, indicates that there is a wonderful improvement in Sino-American relations. But as I observe it, such improvement of friendly relations with our sister republic across the Pacific is not in any way based on sentimentality; there are some distinct reasons for it.

During the eight years of Japanese aggression in China, American Far Eastern policy undoubtedly underwent changes. But from the standpoint of Chinese repercussions and feelings, it may be divided into three periods.

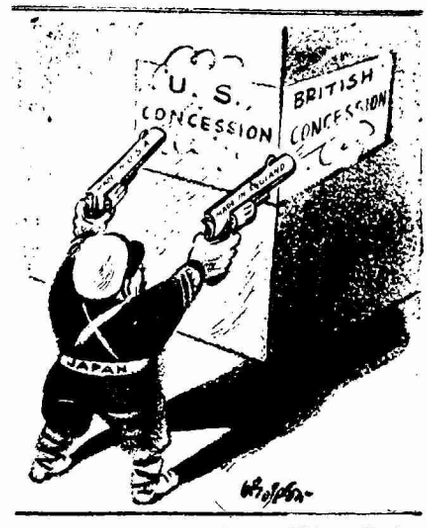
Period of Disappointment

After failing to put into force the Stimson proposal in 1932, American Far Eastern policy entered into a period of conflict. I may divide the then American opinion regarding the Far East into four categories:

First, withdrawal from China and the Far East on the ground that "there was nothing for America to do but get out and it was not worth a war to remain," and that "the sales of the American goods amounting to some U.S.$40,000,000 a year did not produce a sufficient profit to cover the cost of the armed forces stationed in China presumably for the protection of the merchants engaged in the Sino-American trade" (see an article by Willard DeMille Price in the February, 1937 issue of *Asia* magazine).

Secondly, the active policy, arising from the "U.S. responsibility for peace," and from the fact that "imperialism is nourished by success and starved by failure" (see "For An Active Far Eastern Policy" by Frederick V. Field in the May, 1937 issue of *Amerasia*).

And With Our Guns!



China Today

Thirdly, the policy of watchful waiting on the ground that "the passive, temporizing and opportunistic policy is still the best policy to avoid war" (see "A Passive Far Eastern Policy" by Arthur G. Coons in the June, 1937 issue of *Amerasia*).

Action Versus Isolation

Fourthly, a new "charter of peace" in the area where conflict is impending and where "we have always exercised a certain leadership in the interest of peace" (see "U.S. Responsibility for Peace in the Far East" by Charles E. Martin in the June, 1937 issue of *Amersia*).

The first is typically the "isolation policy", the second advocates something just the opposite, while the other two form the medium between the two extremities. While this was a period of conflict in American Far Eastern policy, it was a period of disappointment to the Chinese.

The abrogation by the American Government of the commercial treaty of 1911 with Japan on July 27, indicates that we are entering another period in Sino-American relations—the period of Gratification. Such period is necessarily preceded by other ominus signs. The most important one of which, I may mention, is the birth of the new American concept of China.

In an article entitled "Discussion of a Plan for American Loan To Industrialize China" (see the September, 1938 issue of *Amerasia*), one American writer proposed a huge loan to China. He said: "....Whereas capital investment in a liberated China would produce as stimulating results upon American economic life as the earlier investments made in the United States did upon the European....From present indications, however, there is every likelihood that the government which will emerge in China after the war will represent an effective industrial democracy....A complete or even partial victory for China will go far toward making it one of the most stable, reliable nations in the world today....But after the war, when China is independent and free, its capacity to absorb capital investment will be unprecedented...."

China as an Equal

Such a new concept of China necessarily involves a different treatment of China from before. So the same writer emphasized: "....the United States must deal with China as a political equal....To treat China once more as a semi-colonial nation means that we prevent it from becoming a truly industrial country ....It means exploitation for the benefit of American financial interests at the expense of the living standards of the Chinese people.... It means reverting to the old system of keeping the Chinese people so impoverished that their consuming power is too small to constitute a useful outlet for American industrial products or idle capital....Such a loan, however, can accomplish its purpose only if China is treated as a free nation, master of its own political destiny."

The Americans appear also to have realized well the different prospects for them when China wins the war. Dealing with "America's prospects in China before the Japanese invasion," (see "Effects of the Sino-Japanese Crisis Upon the Future of America" by Julean Arnold, U. S. Commercial Attache in China, in the June issue of *Amerasia*), the writer said: "No other country has made such phenomenal strides in modernization as had China during the past ten years. These presage big potentialities in the trade of the future. They spelled a transition in imports from consumer to capital goods. They indicate many-fold increases in the country's imports. Those with vision appreciated their significance in its extensive ramifications...."

What Japanization Means

But dealing with "America's prospects in China after Japan's invasion," the same writer said: "A Japanized China will build and operate railroads primarily to further

(Continued on Page 207)

Chiang Castigates Wang for Treachery to His Country

AS Wang Ching-wei's campaign against the National Government appears to be rapidly coming to a head with rumors flying around regarding the impending organization of a central puppet regime in Nanking, the statement issued by General Kai-shek on Sunday last week, condemning Wang for his betrayal of the country and reaffirming China's determination to continue resistance, has had a reassuring effect on the Chinese public. The statement was espeically timely in view of the widespread "peace" rumors recently circulated in Shanghai.

Speaking at a press conference in Chungking, Gen. Chiang declared that if Wang Ching-wei has still his conscience, he ought to commit suicide to show repentance to his fellow countrymen. No clemency can now be shown to the deposed Kuomintang leader, who, the Generalissimo said, "opened this door to the big bad wolf" to harm his own people. It is unnecessary for the National Government and the Kuomintang to issue manifestoes in reply to the many circulars issued by Wang and his "gang" as the nation "knows Wang Ching-wei is a traitor," he added.

No Personal Grudges

Gen. Chiang explained that his condemnation of Wang is not on account of personal grudges, as Wang's activities today are entirely different from the political differences of former days. Previously, differences were over internal affairs and for the interests of the nation and the Party. Wang's activtis today, the Generalissimo said, are designed to help the enemy forces and are therefore traitorous.

Gen. Chiang also charged Wang with instigating enemy troops to massacre the populace (alluding to air-raids on Chungking) and inducing the officers and men to conclude regional armistices with the Japanese. Indicating the high pitch of his indignation against Wang, Gen. Chiang asserted: "The sea may dry up and the rocks may decay, but we can never show any leniency to the traitor who lures the big bad wolf into our doors."

"The day of peace would dawn only when China realized the objective of her war of resistance. Only the National Government, with the backing of the whole nation, is in a position to make war or conclude peace. Any similar act committed by a puppet regime would be considered treacherous and invalid" Gen. Chiang declared.

Chiang Reasserts Aims

Addressing the People's Political Council at its recent 4th seesion, Gen. Chiang declared that no change in the international situation can hamper China's financial and economic development. After more than two years of war of resistance, the Generalissimo pointed out, China's financial and economic situation remains stable. Gen. Chiang expressed confidence that the financial and economic strength of the country is capable of meeting the requirements of protracted hostilities.

The appointment of Gen. Chiang to the concurrent post of chairman of Szechwan is viewed by observes in Chungking as an indication of China's firm determination to fight to the end. The reason that prompted the National Government to make the appointment is said to be that Gen. Chiang is considered the only man who can successfully carry out reforms in the province.

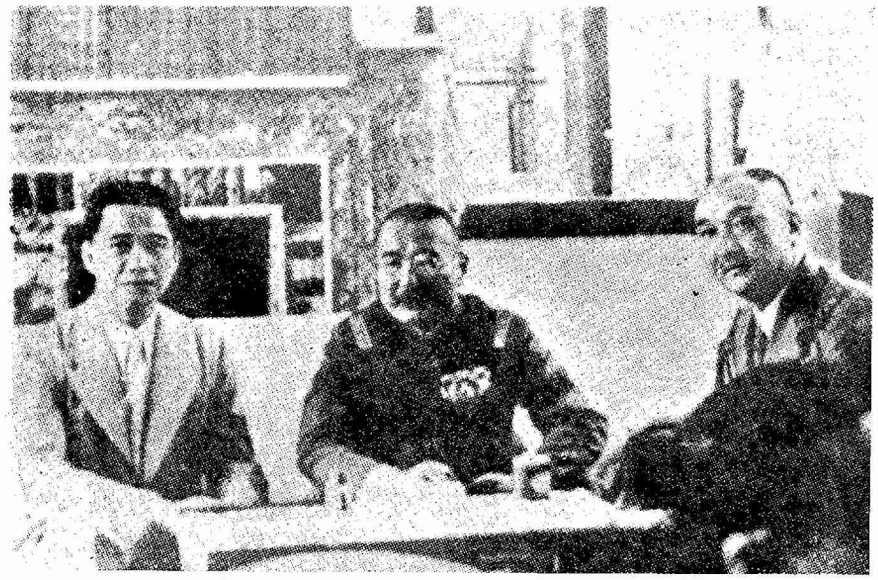
Gen. Chiang himself, it is pointed out, is anxious to make Szechwan the base of resistance against Japan and national reconstruction. Incidentally, Gen. Chiang's assumption of control of the province has settled a long-standing controvesry among various Szechwan provincial leaders over the post of chairman.

Despite the present Japanese drive in northern Hunan, Gen. Li Tsung-jen, the noted Kwangsi commander, was highly optimistic regarding the future of the Chinese resistance in an interview with the *United Press* last week at Chungking. Gen. Li said that China is winning the war against Japanese and final victory will be achieved under any of three circumstances: when the Chinese Armies counter-attack on many fronts at a favorable moment, when war weariness overcomes the invaders, or when foreign pressure on Japan is increased.

The veteran Kwangsi leader declared that China can continue the war for as many years as necessary to fulfil all three conditions for victory, but he indicated that he did not think it would be necessary to test the nation's endurance to the utmost. Gen. Li asserted that the Japanese have already used up the first 33 divisions sent to China, but have failed in repeated attempts to surround and destroy China's best troops, which are still largely intact.

Discussing the military situation in Hunan, Gen. Li said that in the event of capture of Changsha, capital of Hunan, by the Japanese, this would not give them real control of the entire Canton-Hankow Railway as they hoped. He said that the Japanese attempt to take Changsha is not motivated so much by military reasons as by political ones. The militarists, he said, want to counteract war weariness in Japan with news of a fresh victory.

Wang Ching-wei Confers With a Japanese General



Press Union Photo

Wang Ching-wei (left) former deputy executive of the Kuomintang Party at Chungking, who was expelled because of his intrigue with the Japanese, is shown here in conference with Lieut.-General Rikichi Ando, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese forces at Canton. Gen. Ando is in the center, while the man on the right is an interpreter. Mr. Wang is scheduled to head the new puppet government in process of formation at Nanking.

Abe Opposes Half-Measures

The supreme question now confronting Japan is the settlement of the China conflict, on which aim both foreign and home policies should be concentrated, declared Premier Gen. Abe in an address at a conference of prefectural governors held in Tokyo early this week. In dealing with the complicated and changing international situation, which now faces Japan, he said, "halfway measures and Machiavellian intrigues" must be deprecated and vigorous steps taken by Japan to "seek a further realization of the her national aspirations in line with her independent position so as to safeguard her status."

Pointing out that the basic principles for the settlement of the China hostiliites had already been fixed, the Prmier said that Japan meant to ensure a complete settlement of the conflict in cooperation with the new "Central Government of China" which is to be organized soon. Japan will give all possible assistance to the organization of the government, he added.

Stressing Japan's mission in the

Orient, Premier Abe declared that it does not consist merely of restoration of peace with China but in the construction of a "New Order" in East Asia and the lasting stabilization of Esat Asia by consummating a union between Japan and Manchukuo and by establishing new relations between Japan and China.

General Supports Wang

At a luncheon meeting held in the fortified residence and headquarters of Wang Ching-wei on Yu Yuen Road on Tuesday afternoon this week, Lt.-Gen. Otozo Yamada, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Force to Central China, promised to extend "all possible moral and material support" to Wang Ching-wei in the latter's efforts to establish a new central government for China. He said he desired that Wang should organize the new government as soon as possible in order to bring about a restoration of peace and the rehabilitation of East Asia.

Thanking the Japanese general for his promised support, Wang Ching-wei expressed confidence that he would be able to achieve his aim (establishment of a new government) and thus "fulfill the hopes of the East Asiatic peoples."

Upon his arrival at Wang's headquarters, the Japanese general and his staff were greeted by a guard of honor comprising young men of a "Dare to Die Corps" of the "New Kuomintang." The Corps, *Domei* said, was composed of Wang's own bodyguard.

To demonstrate Japan's "positive cooperation" with the projected new central regime of China, influential political quarters in Tokyo are considering the dispatch of a special envoy to China on the occasion of the establishment of the regime, according to the *Chugai Shogyo Shimpo*. The special envoy to be sent to Nanking, the paper said, will be chosen from among Prince Konoye, Premier Abe or War Minister Gen. S. Hata.

International Aid Asked

A bid for international aid in the rehabilitation of China was made by Lt.-Gen. Heisuke Yanagawa, governor of the Japanese Asia Development Board, now visiting in Nanking. Interviewed by Japanese newspapermen, Gen. Yanagawa, who formerly commanded the Japanese troops landed on the Hangchow Bay, declared that the industrial and economic revival in Central China "would gain a new vigor by the participation of the Chinese and of third party nationals" in such enterprises.

Renzo Sawada, vice-minister of Foreign Affairs in the Abe Cabinet, was appointed Japanese Ambassador to France. Masayuki Tani, former Japanese minister-at-large in Shanghai, succeeded Mr. Sawada as vice-minister in the Foreign Office.

Indicating a new orientation of Japan's foreign policy, the *Asahi Shimbun* predicted that the Japanese government would abandon its former policy of strengthening the anti-Comintern Pact in order to pursue a policy of conciliation with both the totalitarian Powers and the democracies on the basis of Japan's own standpoint determined by her objective of disposing of the China conflict.

Dispatches from Tokyo indicate the possibility of a resumption of Anglo-Japanese negotiations. Commenting on the alleged British proposal for the reopening of the talks, political observers in Tokyo said that the Japanese Government has to adopt a cautious attitude regarding the matter because of the home and foreign situations. They pointed out that if the second Anglo-Japanese conference should fail, relations between Japan and Britain would become worse and it is feared that a situation might develop which would run counter to Japan's non-intervention policy in regard to the European war.

Soviet Attitude Clarified

While Japan appears to be making every effort to conciliate Soviet Russia, the latter's attitude towards China is being clarified. According to a foreign dispatch from Chungking, the Soviet Government will not take any further step to establish closer relations with Japan and thus endanger China's position in her war against Japan. It is also reported that an important Chinese communist leader has proceeded to Moscow to confer with the Soviet authorities on behalf of the National Government.

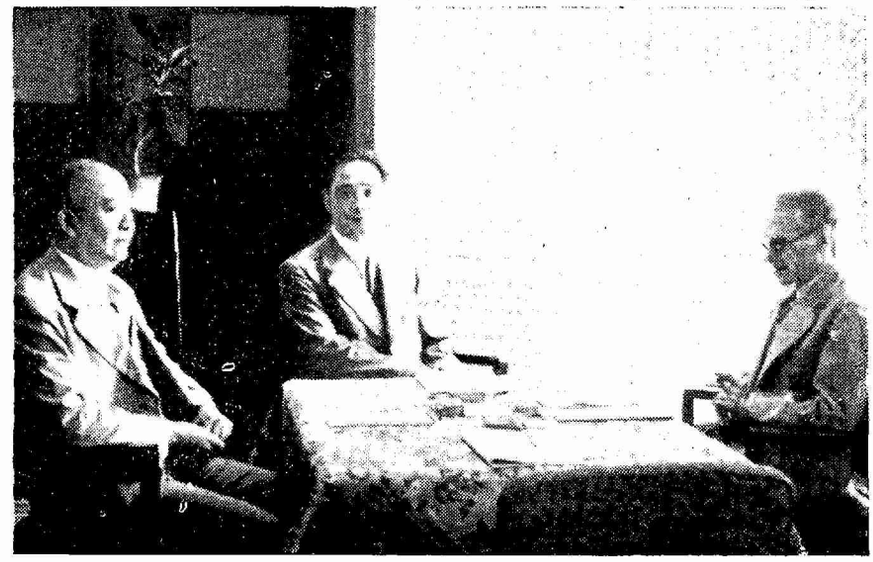
Meanwhile, a second group of Soviet volunteers is reported to have arrived in China recently from Sinkiang to assist the Chinese forces opposing the Japanese drive. The arrival of these volunteers, who are said to have already been dispatched to the various war zones, tends to remove doubts regarding the Soviet's attitude toward the China situation.

Hu Shih Optimistic

The belief that Soviet Russia will not abandon help to China was voiced by Dr. Hu Shih, Chinese Ambassador at Washington, who declared in a speech before the Women's National Press Club, "I can say with all confidence that Soviet Russia probably will not give up her aid to China."

Contradictory reports are in circulation regarding the movements of the Soviet Ambassador, Alexander Semionovitch Panaouchkine. According to a Chinese report, he is now ill in Chungking, while a Japanese message alleges that he has left for Shanghai.

Wang Joins the Other Puppets at Nanking and Peiping



Press Union Photo

Meeting officially for the first time in Nanking on September 19: Liang Hung-chih (left), head of the Executive Yuan of the Reformed Puppet Government at Nanking; Wang Ching-wei, former deputy executive of the Kuomintang at Chungking; and Wang Keh-min, president of the Executive Yuan of the Provisional Puppet Government at Peiping. They discussed Japan's program for establishing a "new order in East Asia," found themselves to be in full accord with the Japanese program and decided to cooperate with each other and with the Japanese.

Renewed agitation for the control of the two Chinese courts in the foreign-administered areas of Shanghai was seen in a Japanese report that the Nanking "Reformed Government" is considering steps to take over the tribunals. The First Special District Court in the International Settlement, when and if taken over, it is said, will be headed by a former president of the Court who was recently expelled from the Kuomintang.

The Japanese-controlled "Municipal Government of Shanghai" is said to be in a serious financial plight, as the monthly subsidy of $450,000 from the Nanking "Reformed Government" was recently suspended by order of Liang Hung-chih, head of the Nanking regime. In order to meet the deficit caused by the suspension of the subsidy, the puppet Shanghai city government is making a strenuous attempt to collect the Municipal rates on houses in the extra-Settlement roads areas.

A new Central China Police Bureau of the Japanese Embassy started to function on October 1 with Yoshiaki Muira Consul-General and concurrently Counsellor of the Japanese Embassy, serving as director.

Guerrillas Prepare Attack

Renewal of guerrilla warfare in the vicinity of Shanghai is forecasted, as, according to a Chinese report, Chinese mechanized units have been sent to the suburbs of the City and will launch an offensive against the Japanese troops in cooperation with

other Chinese units around October 10, the 28th anniversary of the establishment of the Republic. Japanese troops, anticipating a Chinese attack, are reported to be strengthening their defences along the Shanghai-Nanking Railway.

In consequence of the Sino-Japanese hostilities, there has been a sharp decrease in the proceeds accruing this year from interest on the investments of the British Boxer Indemnity Refund. The sum available amounts to only $3,020,050, which will be applied to the promotion of various educational and cultural enterprises. Of this available fund, $555,000 will be used to continue financial assistance to various schools, $2,281,500 will be devoted to grants in aid to different cultural and scientific institutions, and $183,551.27 is to be spent to subsidize special educational and cultural activities during the present time of emergency.

Loan to Cooperatives

Madame H. H. Kung, wife of the President of the Executive Yuan, has made a personal loan of $100,000 to the Chinese Industrial Cooperatives to finance gold-washing and mining in the Northwest, according to an announcement made by the Hongkong Promotion Committee of the organization. Madame Kung has specified that the interest on the loan is to be placed in a common fund for the welfare of the cooperative workers.

Huang Chi, the late governor of Kwangsi Provincial Bank, and Dr. Wu Chih-chien, principal of the Shanghai Girls' Middle School, who was recently assassinated, were honored in mandates of commendation issued by the National Government in recognition of their services.

La-Mu-Tan-Chu, the little child discovered in Chinghai (Kokonor) as the reincarnation of the late Dalai Lama, temporal ruler of Tibet, has arrived at Lhassa, capital of Tibet, where he will be installed as the 14th Dalai Lama.

Chiang Wei-kuo, 24-year-old son of Gen Chiang Kai-shek, is now on a visit in the United States. He arrived at New York last week from Europe aboard the liner *Nieuw Amsterdam*. Young Chiang has been a student at the Munich War School where he had the rank of ensign. In August, 1938 he accompanied the German army in its occupation of Austria.

The anti-Chinese compaign in Siam continues to mount, according to reports received at Chungking. Eight out of nine Chinese newspapers are said to have been suspended. Editors, teachers and others taking part in patriotic movements are reported to have been placed under arrest.

Despite recent rumors that he has gone to Moscow, T. V. Soong, former Minister, is still in Chungking where he is likely to remain for some time.

Winter Suits for Soldiers

A movement under the leadership of Madame Chiang Kai-shek has been started in Chungking to supply the Chinese soldiers at the front with 500,000 suits of winter clothes. Donations thus far made for the purpose include $150,000 by Chinese residents in Chicago, $51,000 by Chen Chia-keng, Chinese business man in Singapore, and $200,000 by Chinese public organizations in Shanghai.

The head offices of the "Big Four" government banks, including the Central Bank, the Bank of China, the Bank of Communications and the Farmers' Bank, have been removed from Chungking to Kunming, capital of Yunnan, in view of the latter's growing importance as the country's industrial and commercial center, especially for export trade.

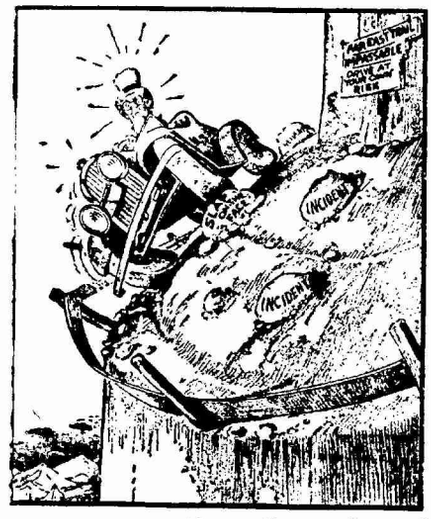
Approximatelyy 200 Czech military officers have arrived in "Free China" to become volunteers serving China in her war against Japan, according to a foreign report from Chungking.

Sino-American Relations

(Continued from Page 204)

Japan's policies of military and economic domination of the Far East. using as soon as possible a maximum of Japanese equipment, even to the extent of tapping the stands of timber in Manchuria for ties or sleepers. Although we may be offered some alluring initial orders to secure our financial backing, yet as Japan gets its financial wind, we shall have to be content very soon

Danger Signals



Akron Beacon-Journal

to take the crumbs that drop from the master's table and these will get drier as time goes on. The U.S. $250,000,000 in American investments in China under a Japanized China will be threatened with extinction...."

Only recently, we could not discover any such views. But the fact that so many writings of this kind are appearing in the American papers today bears eloquent testimony to the mobilization and crystallization of American public opinion and to the success of the President in winning "unanimous support" of his people in carrying out his affirmative action.

If we analyze the new American concept of China, we believe that it embodies at least the following important essential features:—

(1) America does not regard China as a defeated nation. The American Government recognizes only *one* China whose territory is expressly defined in the Chinese Constitution. America recognizes China as an independent and sovereign state as provided in the Nine-Power Treaty. America never recognizes a situation which was brought into being by force. The Americans are most anxious to see that China wins in the end, and therefore are ready to take actions to assist the China. The Americans realize well the dangerous position into which they would be forced if Japan should win, and therefore are sparing no effect to thwart and to end the aggression in the Far East.

(2) The Americans are ready to extend credit facilities and to grant more loans to industrialize China, not for the purpose of economic exploitation of China, but for the benefit of both nations. The Americans now share our view that a free and strong China is a blessing to the world, for she will solve many of the economic problems facing the world today. Any slight increase in the purchasing power of 450,000,000 people, say by $2 per capita, would mean $900,000,000 added to China's foreign trade per year!

(3) The former American policy of only following what other powers have done in China is probably now being discarded in its entirety. Hereafter, we have every reason to hope that the American Government, backed up by the unanimous support of the people, will take added initiative to meet the legitimate aspirations of the Chinese.

China Now Hopeful

That is to say, the evolution of American Far Eastern policy is decidedly one from cautious to positive, and from temporizing to action. So far as the Chinese repercussions are concerned they have shifted from disappointment to hopefulness, to gratification and to satisfaction. This is the true reason for the improvement of Sino-American relations. Like individual friendship, only friendship based on mutuality will last long, and friendship based on sentimentality will not.

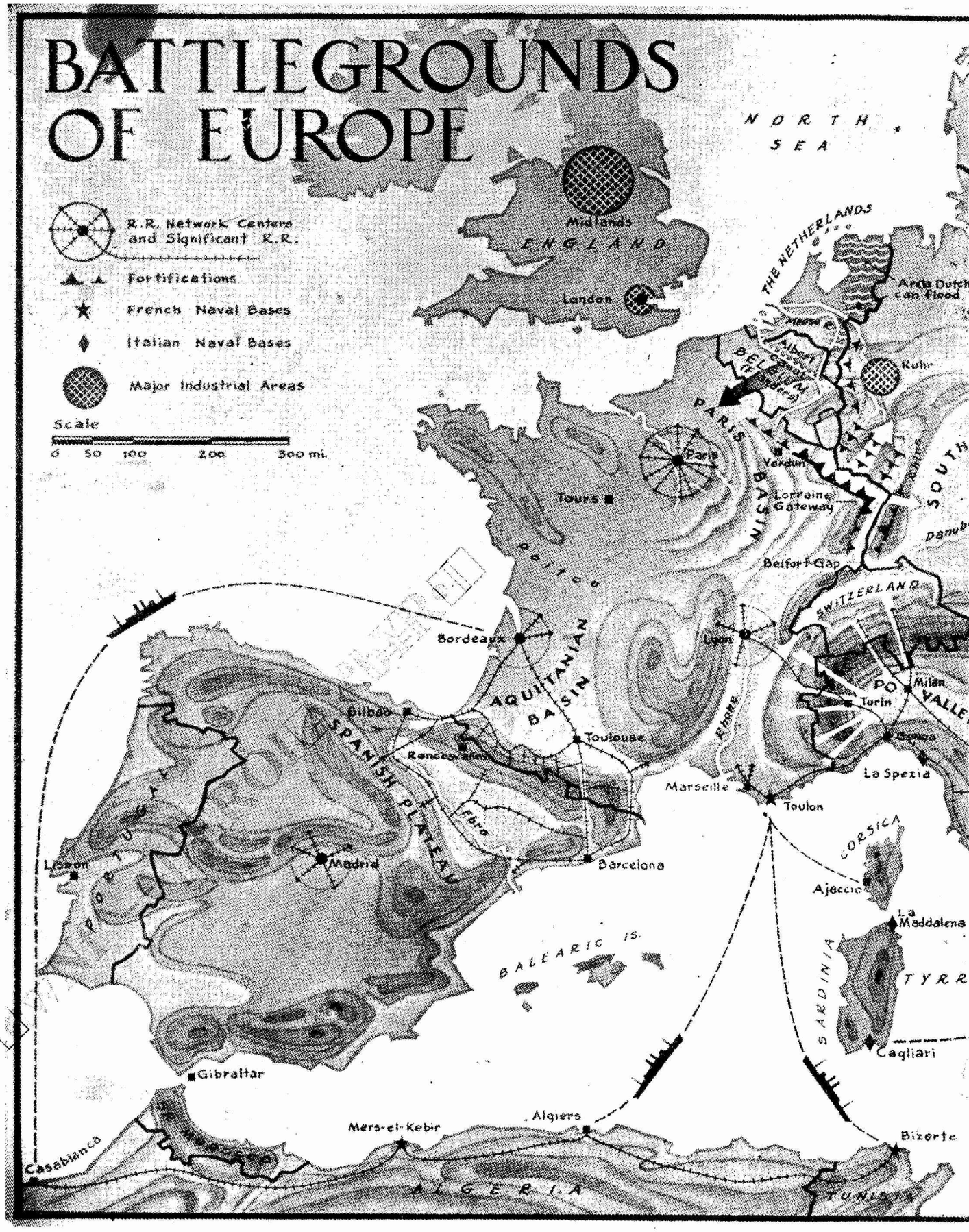
Following the outbreak of the war in Europe, we are entering a new period in our friendly relations. I call this period a "Period of Suspense." The Chinese have been asking: What will the U.S. do now? They point out that Great Britain and France are busily engaged in the life-and-death struggle with Germany, and the U.S. and the Soviet Union are the only "free nations" which are in the position to thwart Japanese aggression in China. Will they act now? The 450,000,000 hope most anxiously that neither will keep us in suspense too long, but will take actions to clarify the whole situation.

Chungking,

September 8, 1939

German Submarines Off The Coast of Japan?

German submarines are being steadily driven away from the British Isles and are now operating mainly along the coasts of Scandinavia, South America and Japan, according to complent British naval circles, quoted in a *Reuter* dispatch from London on Sept. 29. So far as is known, no German U-boat has yet been observed in the China Seas, however.


BATTLEGROUNDS OF EUROPE
R.R. Network Centers and Significant R.R.
Fortifications
French Naval Bases
Italian Naval Bases
Major Industrial Areas
Scale
0 50 100 200 300 mi.
NORTH SEA
Midlands
ENGLAND
London
THE NETHERLANDS
Ruhr
PARIS BASIN
Paris
Tours
Yerdun
Lorraine Gateway
Belfort Gap
SWITZERLAND
Bordeaux
AQUITANIAN BASIN
Lyon
Milan
Turin
Genoa
La Spezia
Bilbao
Toulouse
Marseille
Toulon
SPANISH PLATEAU
Madrid
Barcelona
CORSICA
Ajaccio
La Maddalena
BALEARIC IS.
SARDINIA
Cagliari
Lisbon
Gibraltar
Algiers
Mers-el-Kebir
Bizerte
Casablanca
ALGERIA
TUNISIA

Time Magazine.

90-233

Floods Ravage Yunnan and Honan; Winter of Suffering is Foreseen

FLOODS in China made news again last week-end when reports from Kunming, capital of Yunnan, disclosed the fact that an estimated 200 persons had lost their lives, while another 2,000 had been rendered homeless by devastating floods in that province. Anning, a city located on the Kunming-Burma highway and famous for its hot-springs and salt wells, was said to have been inundated, with the inhabitants taking to roofs and trees as flood waters continued to rise.

A report from Peiping through *United Press* said that 20 hsiens in Honan province had been flooded as a result of a month and a half of almost continuous rainfall, with 600 known deaths. The Yellow River and all its tributaries were overflowing their banks, it was stated, and it was estimated that 59 per cent of the land under cultivation in Honan was under water. Some 1,300,000 villagers have been rendered homeless and flood damage in the province is estimated at more than $76,000,000. The puppet provincial government of Honan has appealed for aid for the stricken areas.

Tientsin Needs Relief

The various authorities in Tientsin have pumped out the flood waters in that city, it is reported, but the problem of relief remains acute and calls urgently for charitable aid. Flood damage in Tientsin is estimated to reach $75,000,000 and may rise to $100,000,000 in the final accounting, it was stated.

Mr. Dwight E. Edwards, secretary of the International Committee of the Y.M.C.A. and acting chairman of the China International Famine Relief Commission, returned to Shanghai from a tour of the northern flood areas last week and in an interview with the *China Press* predicted a winter of untold suffering for the countless victims of flood disaster which, because of the accompanying catastrophe of war would, in his opinion, go down as the worst China has experienced in many decades.

Harvest by Guerrilla Peasants

Woodcut by Chen Yen-chao

Mongolian Market Closed

The two great markets of Manchuria and Menchiang (Japanese-controlled Mongolia), comprising Charhar and Suiyuan, which previously fed North China in times of flood and famine, are now closed, Mr. Edwards pointed out. In the inundated areas, he added, there is drought on one side and a sea of water on the other over tremendous distances in Hopei and Shantung. There will be no crops to harvest this year and deaths from starvation and disease are bound to be numerous in the coming winter.

The China International Famine Relief Commission, Mr. Edwards said, is considering the possibility of buying wheat from America. In this connection, the Commission's relief organs in Peiping and Tientsin are able to administer supplies to a value of $3,000,000, but of this sum only $300,000 had thus far been received. Mr. Edwards also disclosed that the Church Committee for Relief in China (New York) had already sent U.S.$10,000, "but this is only a fraction of what will be needed if wholesale death and starvation are to be averted this winter."

Congress Asked for Funds

A bill of great interest to China is expected to be acted upon at the next session of the United States Congress. Sponsored by Representative Francis D. Culkin of Osweo, New York, it calls for an appropriation of U.S.$5,000,000 for the relief of Chinese civilians in the war-torn areas of this country. The bill was introduced in the House on Jan. 3, 1939 and referred to the Appropriations Committee. It failed to emerge from committee before the close of the last session, but a campaign for its enactment is now being pushed. Should the bill be passed, the money made available will be disbursed under the joint direction of the Secretary of State and the American Red Cross.

Honan Refugees Engage In Search for Gold

More than 2,000 Chinese war refugees in Honan are engaged in gold washing activities on hills and mountains in various parts of the province, according to a report by the Honan Refugee Assiciation published last week in the *China Evening News*. Each refugee is producing gold to the value of 20 or 30 cents daily, the report claimed.

50,000 Indian Workers Strike Against War

As a protest against India's involuntary participation in the European war, 50,000 workers employed in 32 of Bombay's 80 industrial plants staged a 24-hour strike on Oct. 2, according to a *Domei* report from that city.

The strike occurred on the 70th birthday of Mahatma Gandhi, Indian Nationalist leader, who received, according to *Reuter*, world-wide congratulations, including a message of tribute from Lord Halifax, Foreign Secretary in the British Government, and Prof. Albert Einstein.

Local Nippon Populace Said Due for Big Rise

The Japanese population of Shanghai will have risen to 142,000 by 1943 according to estimates made by the Japanese Residents' Corporation and published last week by the Japanese Army organ, *Tairiku Shimpo*. It was stated, however, that this figure was conservative and that the number of Nipponese residents of the city might reach 200,000, depending upon economic conditions and the progress of city planning projects for Greater Shanghai to relieve the housing shortage.

More Hua Hsing Bank Notes in Circulation

Increasing by Yuan 448,479.20 in the period from Sept. 16 to Sept. 30, the total note circulation of the Hua Hsing Commercial Bank, issuing bank for the puppet "Reformed Government" in Nanking, stood at Yuan 3,291,126.60 on Oct. 1, officials of the bank announced this week through *Domei*. Of the total, Yuan 20,960.60 represented subsidiary notes. Collection of Customs duties in Hua Hsing notes, as well as the collection of municipal rates in Nanking in that currency, were said to be increasing the public demand for the Bank's paper.

Nippon Gendarmes Raid American Offices in Tientsin Concession

RELATIONS between Japan and other foreign Powers in China, particularly the United States, were brought into the searchlight beam of action on Sept. 28 when Japanese gendarmes, in plain clothes, raided and ranscaked the offices of two American concerns—the *United Press* and the American Radio Service (Bentleys)—in the British Concession at Tientsin and threatened Mr. W. A. B. Nichols, American owner of the Radio Service, with revolvers.

The raids occurred in the course of a large-scale rampage by Japanese gendarmes through the British and French Concessions, presumably in accordance with the "agreement on policing" reached at the recent Anglo-Japanese negotiations in Tokyo. In the course of this rampage more than 100 Chinese suspected of engaging in anti-Japanese activity were placed under arrest.

U.S. Consul Protests

Mr. John K. Caldwell, American Consul-General, lodged vigorous representations with the Japanese Consul-General over the ransacking of the American offices and reported the occurrence to Washington. In the case of the raid on the *United Press* office, the Japanese gendarmes rifled desks and filing cabinets during the absence of the office staff and left the office records in a hopelessly scrambled condition.

At the office of the American Radio Service, Mr. W. A. B. Nichols prevented the Japanese from seizing a number of radio messages, most of them belonging to American business firms, although the Japanese threatened him with their guns. He ordered them out of the building, *United Press* reported, but they refused to leave, although they had no search warrants, until the British police chief had been called to the scene.

The British police, who were asked by the two firms to investigate the incidents and take appropriate action, said the Japanese raid on 142 Victoria Road, where both offices are situated, had been sanctioned as a hunt for "anti-Japanese elements," added that the Japanese exceeded their rights in permitting more than two gendarmes to enter the building.

Story 'Played Down'

A *United Press* dispatch from Tientsin the day after the raids said that British newspapers in that city, and British "news agencies" (obviously *Reuters*, since that is the only British news agency operating there), termed the raids a "mistake" because instructed by the British authorities to do so, and "played down" the story.

A Japanese Army spokesman in Shanghai said that the Tientsin building in which the two offices were located was a "hotbed of anti-Japanese intrigue and a hang-out for anti-Japanese elements." He added, however, that he did not place the American Radio Service in that category, but if *United Press* was involved in the raids it was presumably because they used Bentleys for transmission of their news.

"Is there anything illegal in using Bentleys?" asked a *United Press* correspondent in Shanghai. The reply was: "That will have to be investigated."

An appeal to third-party Powers to "collaborate with Japan in the attainment of her objective," which he described as the establishment of lasting peace in East Asia, was made by Gen. Toshizo Nishio at Nanking on Oct. 1 in the course of a lengthy statement on the assumption of his post as Commander-in-Chief of all Japanese Army forces in China.

The new commander declared that the Japanese military would "continue to respect and protect the rights and interests of third Powers in China," and said that should untoward incidents unfortunately occur by accident in the course of military operations, the Japanese forces would "attend to their composition with sincerity." To this he added a warning that the forces under his command would not hesitate to take "determined measures" against persons who dared to engage in activities benefitting the enemy or who interfered with the execution of Japanese military operations.

Reports that the Anglo-Japanese negotiations in Tokyo, suspended now for a number of weeks, will be resumed in the near future, have become current lately. The Tokyo *Asahi* made a prediction to this effect on Sept. 30 and reported that the British Government, through Sir Robert L. Craigie, the British Ambassador, had formally requested a resumption of the parleys, which, started originally over the issue of the Tientsin blockade, took on a much wider scope before they finally broke down.

Promises Respect for Foreign Rights

Press Union photos

Gen. Toshizo Nishio, new Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China, arrived in Shanghai Sept. 29 in the s.s. Nagasaki Maru. He is seen in the upper picture, descending the gangplank with members of his staff. In the lower picture, Lt.-Gen. Seishiro Itagaki, Chief-of-Staff to Gen. Nishio and formerly Japan's War Minister, is seen arriving in Shanghai by airplane from Tokyo. Gen. Nishio proceeded to Nanking shortly after his arrival here and issued a statement promising "continued respect" for foreign rights and interests in China.

Obstacles and Difficulties in the Path of China's Rebuilding Efforts

BY J. C. S.

FOR more than two years, China has been fighting a ruthless enemy with one hand and striving to develop the country with the other. Many think that she could do better if both of her hands were on the task at a time, whereas now her people have to shed blood and sweat simultaneously. What is of greater importance, however, is that the Chinese, with a few exceptions, actually believe they can succeed both in war and in reconstruction.

From Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek down, the Chinese leaders envisage a new nation, progressive, wealthy and strong enough to discourage any future invasions. This is admittedly a gigantic proposition. What are some of the difficulties? How far is China behind Great Britain or the United States in richness and strength? Can China ever catch up with these two countries? These questions are easier asked than answered.

Comparison With Britain

Great Britain's budget for the current fiscal year, as presented in the House of Commons last April by Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, called for a total outlay of £1,200,000,000, or C$20,000,000,000 at the official exchange rate of C$17 to a pound sterling. The British Government expected to raise three-fourths of the sum, or £900,000,000, from taxes, and the remaining quarter from bonds.

Great Britain has a population of 45,000,000, so that every Briton, irrespective of age and sex, will have to pay £20 to the government. This is equivalent to C$340. The annual tax burden of every Chinese before the war, on the other hand, was only C$2.50. Thus, one Briton's tax burden is equal to that of 136 Chinese. The £300,000,000 worth of bonds the British Government planned to float amounts to C$5,100,000,000, the aggregate total of China's foreign and domestic loan obligations as they stood at the end of 1938.

The average annual income of people in Great Britain is £100, or C$1,700. That means a family of five receives C$8,500 every year. What is the average income of a Chinese? According to a generous estimate it is less than C$30, and a family of five in China earns only C$150 every year. In other words, the earning capacity of every Briton is equal to that of 57 Chinese. The ratio becomes even more unfavorable to China when the United States comes into the picture. The average annual income of an American is U.S.$600. What one American earns takes 67 Chinese to earn.

Complicated Questions

Does this mean that the livelihood of the average Briton and American is 50 or 60 times better than that of the Chinese? If a Chinese is to maintain in China a British or American standard of living, does he have to increase his income as many times? These again are complicated questions.

For one thing, the level of commodity prices in China is much lower than that of either Great Britain or the United States. For example, a Chinese book printed on foreign paper can be bought for a half or even a third of the price of an English book. A foreign-style suit of clothes, made in China of imported material, costs half of the amount one would have to pay for it if it were tailored in the other two countries. If Chinese cloth is used, the suit would only cost one-third of the British or American price. Then other things such as motor cars and gasoline are cheaper in the two countries than in China. Conservatively, it must be said, the income of the Chinese people has to be increased 30 times at least if they want to raise their standard of living to approximate the British or American level.

Can China build herself up to the present wealth and strength of Great Britain and the United States? The basic qualities of the Chinese people are by no means inferior to those of other nations. Thousands of Chinese emigrants are found in the South Sea Islands, the two Americas and the West Indies. Although most of them are illiterate, unskilled and without capital, they manage to support themselves. They even have savings to remit back to China.

Chinese students abroad offer another case in point. Using foreign languages and working in strange circumstances, they often come off with flying colors in competition with native scholars. This proves that the Chinese are an intelligent and hard working people. Therefore, speaking of their inborn qualities, the Chinese have reason to be optimistic regarding the future of their nation-upbuilding.

Cultivable Area Smaller

Land and natural resources are two other requisites for the construction of a modern state. China's cultivable land is smaller in area than that of the British Empire, Soviet Russia, or the United States. China's raw materials, especially those for heavy industries such as coal, iron, copper and oil, are likewise less than the supply in the three other countries. Specialists are agreed that while China may take big strides in industrial development, she can never come to a par with the three Powers.

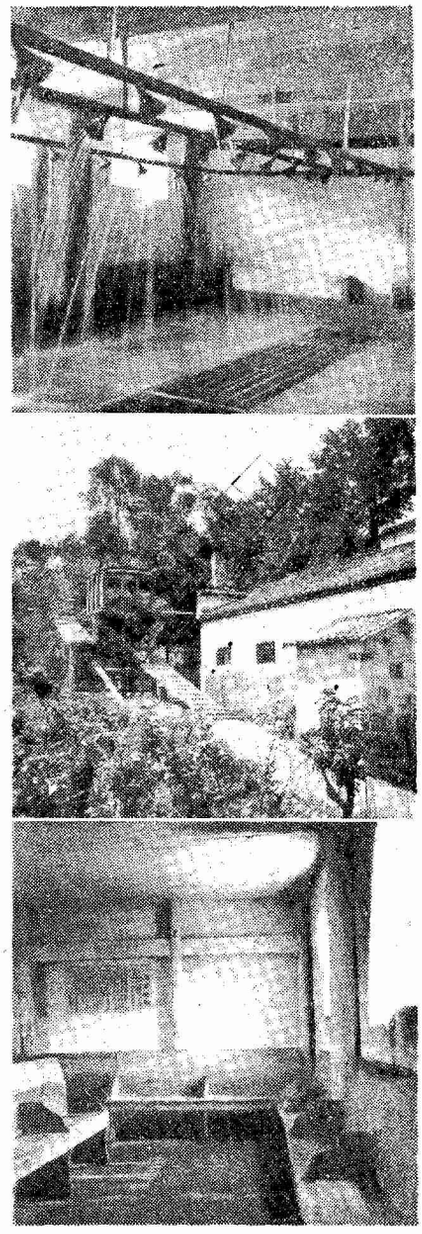
However, China is in a better position than Germany, Italy and Japan. Furthermore, anyone who has been to northern European countries must have been impressed by the high level of cultural and material life which Denmark, Sweden, Norway and Finland have been able to maintain despite their meager underground resources. Their people, by exercising their mental faculties, have succeeded in conquering nature. In the course of her national reconstruction China can very well be benefitted by their experiences.

Man-Made Difficulties

In taking a longer view of China's future, say, for the next hundred years, there are two difficulties which can retard the Chinese people's progress, in the opinion of Dr. T. F. Tsiang, Columbia-trained political affairs department chief of the Executive Yuan, who was formerly Chinese ambassador in Moscow. Neither of these two obstacles was created by God or deliberately placed in China's path by other countries. Instead, both are of the Chinese people's own creation.

First is the difficult Chinese

Yes—A Free Bath House



Free bathing facilities of a modern kind are a rarity in China. The bath-house pictured here is maintained by the New Fourth Army somewhere in Anhwei, south of the Yangtsze. It is used by the hospital division in connection with treatment of soldiers and civilian refugees. The upper and lower pictures show the shower and treatment rooms, while the center picture is an outside view of the building.

language. The number of hours of Chinese lessons in the grade and high schools are twice as many as hours for English, the principal foreign language. Yet, by the time a Chinese student leaves the college, his ability to use his mother tongue in writing comes only near the ability of an English or American high school graduate in handling his own language. A grade school graduate in China can scarcely read the daily papers or write any document essential to his everyday life, whereas one in Great Britain or America will have acquired sufficient lingual knowledge to meet most practical purposes.

Language is but a means to an end—search for knowledge. If too much time is spent on the tool, the time available for acquiring knowledge itself must necessarily be reduced. In the second place, the Chinese language is hard to write. In Europe or America, a child after he has learned the alphabet, can write out all the words. In the case of the Chinese language, it is different. One has to practice drawing the characters one by one. An ordinary Chinese dictionary has some 5,000 characters; a complete one twice as many.

No premium is paid on handwriting either in Europe or America. One's penmanship does not affect one's scholastic career or his chance of obtaining a position. But in China it does. Chinese scholars have to pay an excessive amount of attention to caligraphy. This means so much time wasted which could have been expended on more fruitful pursuits.

Improved Teaching Needed

The slowness of looking into Chinese dictionaries, the difficulty of indexing Chinese books, the tardiness in handling private correspondence and official documents may all be traced to the unwieldness of the Chinese language. The solution obviously lies in improving teaching methods in the grade and high schools, in accepting *pai-hua-wen*, (spoken Chinese as distinct from *wen-li-wen*, or the literary or classic Chinese) and in simplifying the Chinese characters by reducing their number of strokes.

The second great hindrance to China's progress is her large population. The Chinese population is three times the size of that of the United States, whereas Chinese natural resources are inferior to American reserves. This fact goes for to explain the contrast in poverty and wealth between the two nations.

Take agriculture for example. The average size of American farms is 150 acres, or approximately 1,000 Chinese mow. In North China, the average size of fields per Chinese farming family is 30 mow, one thirtieth of what every American farming family tills. The ratio becomes more unfavorable when it comes to places south of the Yangtsze River, where the density of population is even higher. Here each farming family works 6.5 mow of land on the average, or one 160th of the average farm in the United States.

If China's farming population is distributed over all cultivable lands in the country, the size of the wheat field per family can be doubled, while the rice field can be increased in size by one-tenth. If through industrialization, the percentage of Chinese farmers in the nation's total population can be reduced from its present 75 per cent or over to, say, 30 per cent as in the case of the United States, the farms in North China then can be increased to 180 mow per family, or a little less than one-fiftieth of the average size in America.

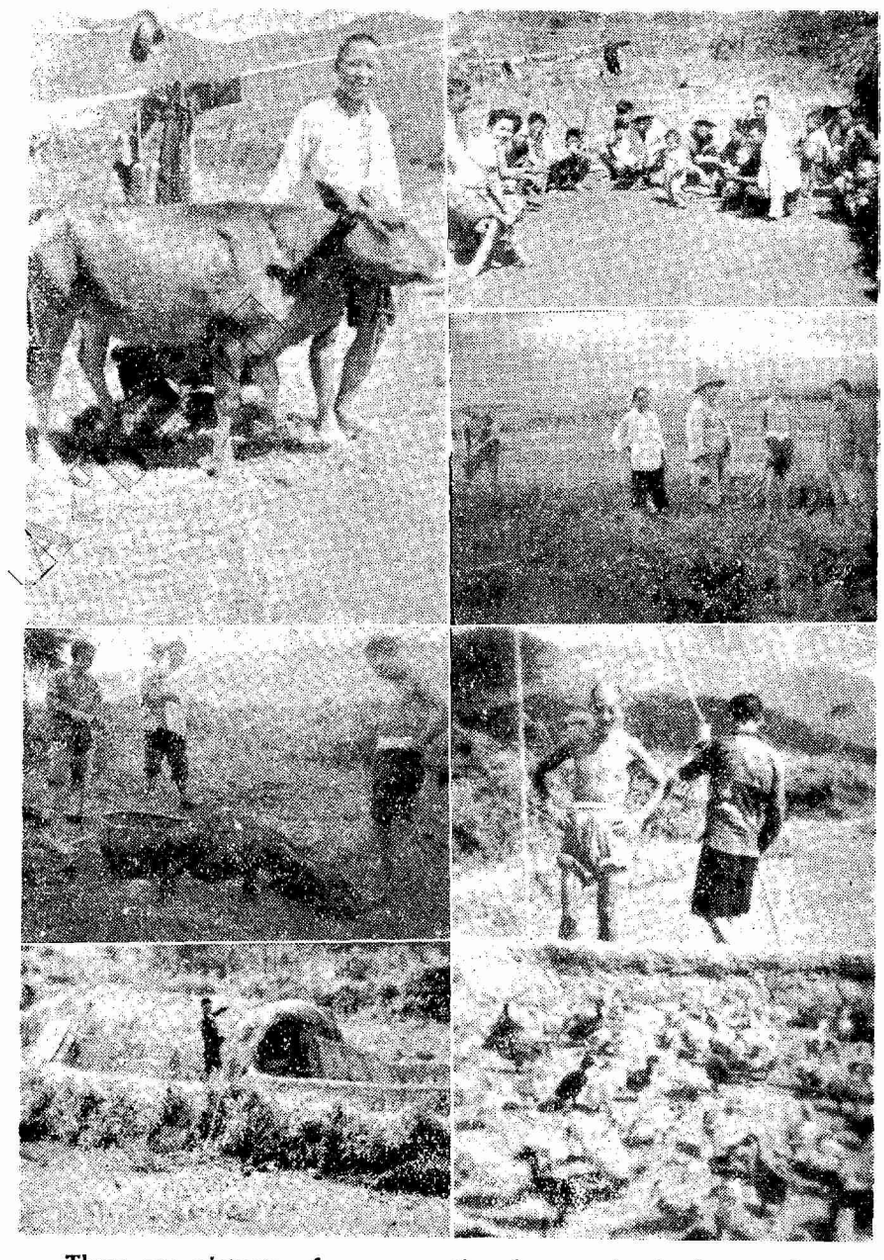
Impossible to Realise

But these are mostly suppositions and therefore are well-nigh impossible to bring about. Being inferior to the United States in natural resources, China can never expect to attain the latter's present level of industrialization. It follows that China's farming folk, or those who earn their living by working the soil, cannot be reduced to 30 per cent of her total population. This is a limit imposed upon China by nature, and there are no easy ways of overcoming it. Even if the productivity of the Chinese and American farmers were the same, the difference in the total area of cultivable lands in the two countries alone makes it impossible for the Chinese farmers to reach anywhere near the American farmers' standard of living.

A dense population is a phenomenon common to many other countries including Germany, Italy and Japan. As to language difficulty, the Chinese and Japanese are in the same plight. Besides, language is not something which can never be revised. The Russian language has been simplified twice, the first time during the reign of Peter the Great in the 17th century and the second time during the Russian Revolution two decades ago. The Turkish language after its revision, ordered by Kemal

(Continued on Page 218)

Cooperative Farm in Anhwei



These are pictures of a cooperative farm maintained somewhere in the Anhwei area controlled by the New Fourth Army. The farm was established and stocked with funds contributed by a foreign relief organization.

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Chinese Mediation Proposal to U.S. Causes Peace Rumors to Flourish

DESPITE a statement by Dr. Wang Chung-hui, China's Foreign Minister, to the effect that the Chinese National Government will continue the war of resistance against Japan until final victory is achieved, rumors of an early peace between China and Japan were continuing this week to make the rounds of Shanghai and exercised a noticeable influence on the commodity market, with prices generally showing a distinct downward trend.

The peace rumors were strengthened by a suggestion of Dr. Wang, coupled with the "fight to a finish" declaration, that the United States is in a favorable position to bring the Sino-Japanese war to an early end by mediation. This suggestion was taken to indicate that the Chungking Government would be ready to negotiate with Japan through the intermediation of the Washington government.

Washington Reticent

According to a *United Press* dispatch, State Department officials in Washington declined to comment on Dr. Wang's suggestion, one official explaining that no formal notification of Dr. Wang's views had been received. Other officials, the agency said, appeared reluctant to commit the United States on the question of mediation when the view of only one participant in the Far Eastern war had been made known. It was believed that there would be no concrete comment until Japan's position had been made clear.

A spokesman of the Japanese Embassy in Shanghai made plain his view of the matter in a blunt statement at the press conference on Sept. 29. "The Japanese Government," he declared, "considers the Sino-Japanese dispute as an affair between the two countries concerned and not a matter to be settled through the mediation or intervention of a third-party Power."

There were three courses now open to China, the spokesman said: First, to create a conflict between Japan and a third power; second, to continue resistance to Japan with the assistance of a third Power; third, to induce a third-party Power to mediate in the conflict between China and Japan.

China Said Imploring

The first two courses, he continued, were obstructed and made impossible by the war in Europe. Consequently there remained only the third, which is China's trump card. "The Chinese are imploring the United States, please, to mediate in the Far Eastern conflict." But the United States Government, he added, was well aware of the position maintained by the Japanese Government regarding the Sino-Japanese conflict, namely, that the dispute could only be settled by direct negotiations between Japan and China.

A spokesman of the Foreign Office in Tokyo described Dr. Wang's statement as "a ballon d'essai at best." If it were a "real intention," he declared, Dr. Wang would have broached it to "somebody else" before disclosing it to a newspaperman.

According to a *Domei* report from Hongkong, widespread comment was aroused in Chinese and foreign circles in the British colony by "the open bid for American mediation in the Sino-Japanese conflict" made by Dr. Wang Chung-wei. With its plain indication of a desire for peace, the Wang statement struck "a considerably different note" from the opening and closing addresses delivered by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek at the recent extraordinary session of the People's Political Council, observers pointed out, for Gen. Chiang had stressed that the objective of China's campaign should be attained at all costs and bitterly denounced Wang Ching-wei's "peace" movement.

Hongkong's interest in Dr. Wang's statement was heightened last weekend, according to *Domei*, when Wei Tao-ming, reputedly Dr. Wang's right-hand-man, arrived in the colony and went into conference with Li Shih-tseng and Dr. Tsai Yuan-pei, senior members of the Kuomintang. Reports were current, the Japanese agency said, that Mr. Wei was seeking to enlist the support of the Sino-American Cultural Association in advocating American mediation in the Sino-Japanese conflict.

Dr. Wang's Statement

Dr. Wang's statement, in which he suggested American mediation, was made to John R. Morris, Far Eastern manager of *United Press*, on Sept. 28 at Chungking. After asserting China's determination to continue in pursuit of "final victory," the Chinese Foreign Minister went on to declare that "Japan has not a chance of executing the program on which she embarked July 7, 1937 and she is already very, very weary. Japan should have seen the handwriting on the wall when the United States, on Dec. 31, 1938, protested officially against Japan's violation of the Nine-Power Treaty. The fate of the Japanese adventure on the mainland was sealed when Great Britain and France followed the American lead with protests delivered in January, 1939.

"An anti-aggression pact between China and Soviet Russia had been signed almost immediately after the Sino-Japanese war began two years ago. The chain of which these nations are linked has been drawn tightly around Japan and to oppose it she had only the Anti-Comintern Pact with Germany and Italy, on which Japanese foreign policy came to be based.

"Now the Germans have cut that slender cord and the Japanese are isolated completely from the world.

Japan is Stunned

"The United States had stunned Japan by abrogating the Treaty of Commerce of 1911 even before the Germans turned their backs on Japan and made friends with Japan's inveterate enemy, Soviet Russia.

"The United States is now in a position to decline to negotiate a new treaty with Japan until the latter has demonstrated her willingness to respect treaties, even when they displease the Japanese military officers.

"The keenness of the Japanese desire to restore friendly relations with the United States has been apparent ever since the treaty was abrogated. The new Japanese Foreign Minister, Admiral Nomura, was appointed mainly for his knowledge of and acquaintance among Americans, and in the belief that he will be able to negotiate a new treaty with the United States.

Easy for U.S.A.

"In these circumstances, it would be easy for the United States to persuade the Japanese to accept mediation by President Roosevelt, and for Mr. Roosevelt to submit to the Japanese the proposals by which they could terminate the 'China Incident' before it has ruined them.

"The Japanese who understand where Japan's true interests lie surely understand that, with peace restored in China, the Chinese would welcome the Japanese, among other foreigners, if they were willing to

"Carry the War to the Yalu" (Korean Border)

Hsin Hua Jih Pao, Chungking

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Nanping	*Kian*	CHUNGKING	*ICHANG*
Chienou	*Linchwan*	Chengtu	*Hankow*
Pucheng	Chengchow	*Wanhsien*	Changsha
Santuau	Kaifeng (Nanyang)	Ipin	Changteh
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90-240

cooperate as equals in the rehabilitation of this country.

"At the same time, Japan, as a neutral in the European war, could put her industrious people to work, making products for the world market instead of shells to waste in a futile attempt to subjugate China. Her great merchant marine could be employed in carrying her goods to profitable markets instead of transporting her sons to China and carrying them back crippled or dead.

"We believe that mediation on this basis by President Roosevelt would succeed because it is in Japan's own interest to terminate an unprofitable war against China and let her industries enjoy the economic benefits which a European war will yield to every neutral in a position to supply the European belligerents and their former customers."

Fish Welcomes Statement

A response to Dr. Wang's statement was forthcoming from Mr. Hamilton Fish, Republican Congressman (New York) and member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee. According to *United Press*, Representative Fish highly praised Dr. Wang's invitation of American mediation and said: "If both sides are genuinely agreeable, I cannot think of any better activity than promoting peace between China and Japan. Anything leading to a cessation of war would be a good thing....The first Roosevelt helped peace between Japan and Russia in the Far East. It would be an excellent thing if the second Roosevelt helped peace between China and Japan."

Bank of Japan Gold Reserves Increased

Gold reserves of the Bank of Japan totalled Yen 801,287,000 on Sept. 21, *Reuter* reported from Tokyo. This figure compared with Yen 501,287,000 on Sept. 14 and Yen 501,286,000 on Sept. 22, 1938, the respective increases being Yen 300,000,000 and Yen 300,001,000.

Japanese Supply Depot Burned at Tientsin

A large Japanese supply depot at Owangchang (Tientsin) was mysteriously set on fire and burned Sept. 27, according to a report in the *Sin Wan Pao*, which stated that 16,000 bags of flour were destroyed in the blaze.

Puppets Demand Taxes In Western District

Foreigners living in the Western outside roads district of Shanghai, in or near the notorious "badlands" area, were notified last week that the puppet Shanghai Special Municipality ("Ta Tao") would commence on Oct. 1 to collect the "municipal rate" from all residents, foreigners as well as Chinese. This rate, it was stated, would be 11 per cent of rental in the case of shops and nine per cent of rental in the case of residences.

If this decision is carried into effect, residents will be paying rates to both the Shanghai Municipal Council (in cases where shops and houses abut on S.M.C. roads) and to the puppet municipality.

According to an announcement by the Japanese Embassy spokesman last Monday, negotiations on this question are in progress between puppet mayor Fu Siao-en and Mr. Godfrey Phillips, secretary of the S.M.C. Asked what action the Japanese were likely to take if residents in the outside roads areas refused to pay rates to the puppet municipality, the spokesman replied that the question had not yet been considered.

Meanwhile, more "Ta Tao" policemen have been filtering into the Western District along extra-Settlement roads. While strolling nonchalantly along these thoroughfares, they have thus far made no attempt to take over traffic control duties from members of the Shanghai Municipal Police.

House Without Foundation

Mass Resistance Weekly

This cartoon, from a Chungking paper, shows Mount Fuji in eruption in the background, while in the foreground a tidal wave labelled "Inflation," "Drainage of Gold," "Anti-War Sentiment," is shown sweeping the Japanese nation—represented by the house—away. The cartoon was published at the time the new Japanese Cabinet under General Abe took office.

HONGKONG SHANGHAI TIENTSIN

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90-241

Obstacles and Difficulties

(Continued from Page 213)

Ataturk, is today much simpler than it was before.

Low Productive Capacity

Another contributive cause toward China's poverty and weakness is the low productive capacity of her people. The daily output of a Chinese in mines equipped with modern machines is estimated at only one-eighth of what an American miner produces in a day. In other words, it takes eight Chinese miners to produce the same amount of coal one American miner produces.

In cotton mills, Chinese labor shows up even worse. It takes 30 Chinese workmen to produce the same quantity of yarn as one American worker. Not long ago an American who has been resident in China for over 30 years, estimated that half a ton of coal can do the same amount of work which a Chinese water-carrier does in 365 days of the year.

Since there is no immediate solution for China's population problem, and since there are no ways of increasing her natural resources, the conclusion seems inevitable that the only feasible formula whereby the standard of living of the Chinese people can be raised is through increasing their productive power. On this very point China will have to devote her major efforts at building up a progressive, prosperous and powerful state.

Chungking, Aug. 30, 1939.

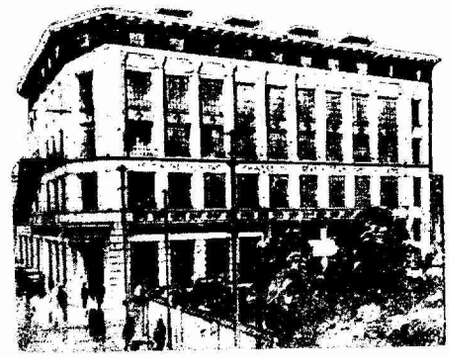
Neutrality Sending U.S. Shipping to Pacific

The bulk of America's merchant marine will soon be concentrated in the Pacific, shipping circles in Washington said this week, according to *United Press*, in commenting on the proposed revision of the Neutrality Act by Congress. Reference to the matter was also made by Senator Key Pittman, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, who indicated that losses to American shipping caused by the proposed new Neutrality Act could be compensated, at least in part, by increased activity of American shipping in the Pacific and south Atlantic.

According to the provisions of the amended Neutrality Act, American ships will not be permitted to carry goods for any of the European belligerents. If, therefore, the new act becomes law, it is expected that at least 100 American ships now plying the north Atlantic will transfer their activities to the Pacific.

Shanghai Customs Officials Given Salary Increases

Salaries of Shanghai Customs officials have been advanced 20 per cent, effective Sept. 1, it was announced last week. The increase was the second in four months due to the higher cost of living. Upon discontinuance last July of the Customs Gold Unit as the basis for salary payments, the officials were given a 10 per cent increase, but the continual drop in the value of the Chinese dollar has necessitated a further increase, it was stated.



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200 Killed, Hurt in Yunnan Train Wreck

More than 200 persons were killed or injured in a train wreck on the Yunnan-French Indo-China Railway at Tatah, between Hanoi and Mengtse, on Sept. 3, according to belated reports reaching Shanghai last weekend. Said to have been the worst derailment in the history of the line, Chungking attributed the disaster to the carelessness of the locomotive engineer, according to a *United Press* report.

A *Domei* dispatch from Hongkong said that the Chinese authorities in Kunming (Yunnan capital) held the French railway authorities responsible for the disaster and intended to demand the dismissal of the locomotive engineer and compensation for victims and the relatives of those killed.

***

Guerrillas Wreck Train On S'hai-Nanking Line

A mixed freight and passenger train was partly derailed at 8.30 p.m. on Sept. 28 near a bridge between Wanglin and Chishuyen on the Shanghai-Nanking Railway when an "electrical mine," planted by Chinese guerrillas, exploded and blew up the tracks. A Japanese report of the incident said that the locomotive and four or five freight cars fell into the nearby stream, but that there were no casualties. Chinese reports claimed that more than 30 Japanese soldiers had been killed and scores of others wounded.

S.M.C. Sanctions 50% Water Rate Increase

The Shanghai Municipal Council announced last week that it had approved an application by the Shanghai Waterworks Company, Ltd. for permission to increase its water charges in the International Settlement by 50 per cent. The increase becomes effective for consumption periods ending on and after Nov. 1, 1939, but is subject to review at any time and in any case prior to May 31, 1940. Large surcharge privileges had previously been granted by the Council to the Shanghai Power Company and the Shanghai Gas Company, Ltd.

Parker Vacumatic Inspired this Successful Ink Invention

Guards pens from gummy, clogging inks. It ends 69% of pen troubles —now Quink makes any pen write at its best.

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Today, millions of Parker Vacumatic owners—and users of ordinary pens as well—now say there is nothing like Qu*ink* to keep a pen in perfect writing condition. They know what Qu*ink* has done for them. It's the new kind of ink that cleans a pen as it writes, because it contains a secret, harmless ingredient that dissolves sediment and gum left behind by other inks. Thus Qu*ink* makes any pen a self-cleaner. It is always full bodied, rich and brilliant. Qu*ink* dries on paper 31% quicker.

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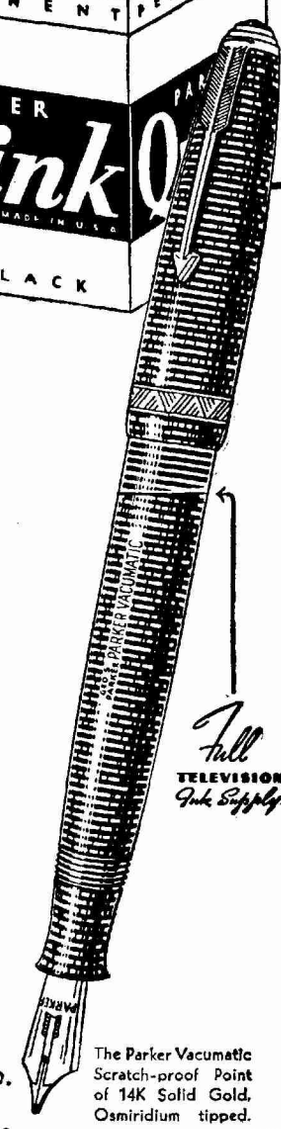

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CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION

No. 1639

Notice is hereby given that, Tuesday, the 10th October 1939, being a Customs Holiday, the Custom House will be closed and the shipment .and delivery of cargo suspended on that date.

L. H. LAWFORD
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 2nd October 1939.

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Chinese Counter-Attack

(Continued from page 203)

Suining, 70 kilometers northeast of Chungking.

Chinese Bomb Hankow

For the first time since the Japanese occupation of the Wuhan tri-cities in October of last year, Chinese aircraft raided Hankow on the afternoon of Oct. 3. Japanese reports said that nine machines, flying at an altitude of 6,000 meters, dropped nine bombs on the western outskirts of the city, succeeded in destroying only 26 barrels of gasoline, but caused no casualties.

According to the *United Press* account of the raid, the exploding Chinese bombs rocked the city. The agency quoted foreign observers as believing that much more extensive damage was caused than the Japanese authorities would admit. Chinese reports from Chungking said that the Japanese military airdrome at Hankow had been bombed and at least fifty Japanese bombing planes destroyed or damaged.

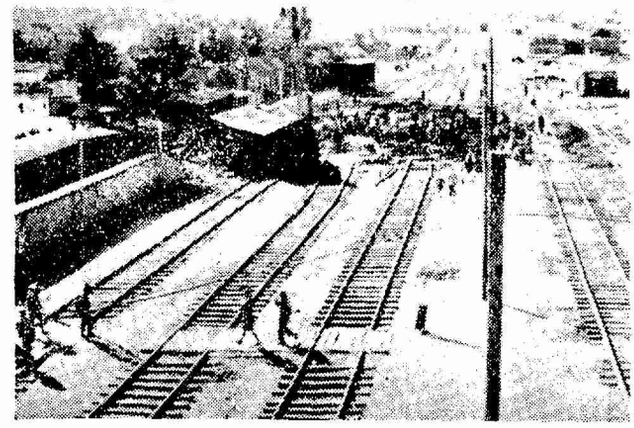
U.S. Court for China To Get New Control

The American constitutional theory that Executive, Legislative and Judicial branches of government must be kept separate, will be felt as far afield as Shanghai when on November 5 the United States Court for China is transferred from the jurisdiction of the Department of Justice to that of the United States Supreme Court.

United States Attorney Leighton Shields said last week that the bill signed on August 7 involving this momentous change, carried out a cherished theory of President Roosevelt that governmental branches be continued distinct from each other.

Under the "Administration of United States Courts" law, Federal circuit courts of the country as well as the China Court will come under the jurisdiction of a newly-established Administrative Office of United States Courts, supervised by a director appointed by the United States Supreme Court, Mr. Shields said.

Peiping-Hankow Railway Bombed



Picture shows the huge crater caused by an exploding Japanese bomb dropped near Sinyang, Honan province, when Nippon planes set out to destroy the tracks of the Peiping-Hankow Railway. Sinyang is an important rail junction.

French Halt March of Armed Nippon Students

Calling out two armored cars and two machine-gun squads, the French military authorities on Monday afternoon of this week prevented 100 students of Tung Wen University from marching in military formation on Hungjao Road, the Shanghai *Mainichi* reported. The students, returning from an all-day military drill in the Hungjao area, were carrying rifles but no ammunition, according to the daily. The British military, on perimeter-defense duty on Columbia Road, permitted the students to pass unmolested, the daily pointed out, then adding that a number of "unfriendly acts" by the French military authorities towards Japanese in that area had recently been reported.

Japanese Station 'Jams' American News Broadcast

A Japanese radio station, using the call letters JZK and JZJ is engaged in "jamming" American news broadcasts from the Treasure Island station in San Francisco, it was reported locally this week. The same station is said to be "blanketing" news broadcasts from London via Hongkong. A committee of Shanghai Americans, interested in the San Francisco broadcasts, has called the attention of the American Consul-General to the interference, it is understood.

Interned German Makes Escape in Hongkong

Karl Jocheim, a German subject, escaped from the Kowloon (Hongkong) Hospital on Sept. 28 after his removal there on parole from the Colony's internment camp, according to a *Reuter* report. Jocheim's wife was also discovered to be missing and it was believed that the couple had managed to cross the border of the Colony into Chinese territory, and were making their way to Canton or Macao.

Japanese Lost 18,000 Men in Border Fighting

Japanese losses in the recent four months' conflict in the Nomonhan region, on the Outer-Mongolia-Manchukuo border, totalled 18,000 men, a War Office spokesman revealed in Tokyo Oct. 3. He did not specify the respective numbers of killed and wounded, but said that Soviet and Outer Mongolian losses had been about the same as the Japanese.

Outstanding Events in the Sino-Japanese War

A DAY-TO-DAY SUMMARY

First installment of this day-to-day summary constituting a complete record of outstanding events in the Sino-Japanese war on all fronts appeared in the September 11th (1937) issue of the Review.

September 17

Chinese troops killed 10,427 Japanese troops during the first half of September, according to **Central News Agency.**

Gen. Wang Tsan-hsu, chairman of Szechwan, announced that he had resigned in order to go to the front to fight against the Japanese.

Total circulation of the puppet Hua Hsing Commercial Bank notes on Sept. 15 amounted to $2,842,647.40, according to announcement by the institution.

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September 18

The 8th anniversary of the Mukden Incident was observed in Chungking with the greatest military review ever witnessed in the wartime capital. Gen. Chen Cheng, head of the Political Affairs Department of the Military Council, in a manifesto addressed to the entire nation, said that the recovery of the four northeastern provinces is the chief aim of the present war of resistance against Japan.

In a speech at the closing ceremony of the 4th Session of the People's Political Council, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek declared:

1. That China's resistance must continue.
2. That China can never recognize the activities nor the existence of traitors or their regimes.
3. That as regards the European War, China will faithfully adhere to her obligations as a member of the League of Nations, China's fixed policy being non-aggression, love of peace, and respect for treaties.
4. That China will establish a constitutional form of government for the early realization of the Three Peoples' Principles.

The report widely circulated in Hongkong and Shanghai that T. V Soong, former Chinese Finance Minister, had left for Moscow by air was denied in official circles in Chungking.

The American Embassy protested (yesterday) to the Japanese Embassy at Peiping against six cases of Japanese bombing of American property in China during August.

Development in the European war had proved that it was a mistake for China to depend on foreign aid in hoping for a "final victory" in the hostilities with Japan, Wang Ching-wei declared in a telegram to Chungking. Wang advocated peace and cooperation between China and Japan as a prelude to world peace.

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September 19

Chinese forces in eastern Honan claimed recapture (yesterday) of Lanfeng, strategic town east of Kaifeng.

Japanese claimed capture of Kaoan, Chinese base in Northwestern Kiangsi, according to Japanese report.

Rumored that Prince Konoye, former Japanese premier, had arrived at Hongkong to establish contact with representatives of the Chinese Government for the purpose of discussing peace between China and Japan. Report unconfirmed.

The **Tokyo Hochi Shimbun,** organ of the radical elements of the Japanese Army, warned the United States that the Pacific would be turned into a "theater of battle" unless America "amends its attitude toward Japan." Referring to recent Anglo-Japanese conference in Tokyo, the paper alleged that the United States "brought pressure to bear both on Japan and Britain by denouncing the Japanese-American Commercial Treaty of 1911."

In a message marking the close of its 4th session, the People's Political Council bitterly denounced Wang Ching-wei for "betrayal of his fatherland" and declared that all his utterances and actions since his flight from Chungking had run counter to the will of the Chinese nation.

"Russia and Japan have always been more or less hostile," said Gen. Chang Chun, secretary-general of the Supreme National Defence Council, who thinks a non-aggression pact between the two countries "extremely unlikely."

*
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September 20

Complete agreement on the establishment of a new "Central Government of China" said to have been reached as a result of the conversations held at Nanking yesterday and today among Wang Ching-wei, Wang Keh-min (head of the Peiping regime) and Liang Hung-chih (head of Nanking). Wang Keh-min and Liang Hung-chih stated to have pledged their support to Wang Ching-wei as the head of the projected regime.

Following the conclusion of the talks, Wang Ching-wei issued a statement, in which he denounced the National Government for its policy of prolonged resistance and lauded Wang Keh-min and Liang Hung-chih for "coming out in the midst of trouble to deal with Japan in a peaceful way."

Japan would respect the interests of third Powers in China "so far as they represented peaceful, legitimate commerce," declared a spokesman of the

How A Pale, Run-down Girl Became Positively PRETTY

In a Canadian city a certain girl called on a physician who examined her, weighed her and tested a sample of her blood. The test showed the haemoglobin in her blood to be only 68% instead of the normal 90% to 95% for a woman. Her weight was 91½ pounds. With her blood testing only 68% haemoglobin, it was only natural for this patient to be pale and colourless, and lacking in pep and energy, because haemoglobin is not only the colouring material in the blood, it is also the precious element that carries the vitalizing, energizing oxygen from the lungs to every organ and tissue of the body.

What the Physician Told Her To Do

The physician instructed this patient to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills three times a day for a month and return for another blood test. This physician knew the formula for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and recognized their value and safety.

One month later this patient's blood had been so greatly enriched that the haemoglobin had increased 20%. Her weight had increased to 100½ pounds—a nine-pound gain, In the words of the physician, *"She had a lot more colour, her face had rounded out and she was positively pretty."* Her complexion had the glow caused by rich, red, healthy blood. She was revitalized and strengthened with new stores of vigour and energy.

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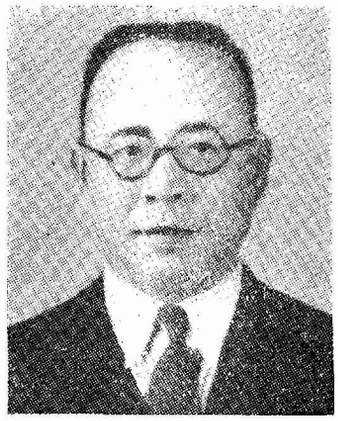
Who's Who in China

Tuan Mao-lan, Government official; native of Anhwei; born at Tsinan, Shantung, August 23, 1899; graduate, Nan-Kai School, Tientsin and Tsinghua College, Peiping; attended Wisconsin University, U.S.A.; B.A. 1923, New York University; M.A. 1924 and Ph. D. 1927,



段茂瀾字觀海
Tuan Mao-lan

Columbia University; graduate study at the University of Paris, 1927-28; Secretary to the Tientsin Garrison Commander, 1929-30; Director of Tientsin Telephone Administration, 1930-34; Professor of Nan-Kai University, 1928-35; advisor to the Suiyuan Provincial Government, 1934-37; Secretary to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1934-37; Senior Secretary, same Ministry, since 1938; author of a book on "Simonde de Sismondi as an Economist;" address: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Chungking.

Japanese Foreign Office. He said that fears that Japan intended to destroy foreign interets in China were unfounded.

French sources in Chungking denied the rumors that the Indo-China border had been closed to all traffic and that supplies for China at Haiphong and Hanoi will not be permitted to enter China. The Indo-China government said making every effort to facilitate shipments.

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek appointed to the concurrent post of chairman of Szechwan, succeeding Gen. Wang Tsan-hsu, thereby settling a heated controversy among the Szechwan generals over that post.

Gen. Wei Li-huang, commander of the Government forces in Honan, appointed chairman of the Honan Provincial Government, replacing Gen. Cheng Chien.

Yakichiro Suma, former counsellor of the Japanese Embassy at Washington, in an interview with the **Nichi Nichi** yesterday following his arrival at Yokohama, said: "Feeling in the United States towards Japan is worse than realized in Japan, and the prevailing toast among the younger officers of the United States Navy is 'Remember the Panay'."

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September 21

Chungking officially denied peace rumors widely circulated in Shanghai. Foreign Minister Wang Chung-hui declared: "China will not be prepared to accept any peace overtures not based on fair terms for all countries concerned in the Far East, particularly such terms as will provide for the preservation of China's integrity and the cessation of Japanese aggression." He added that "we will continue resistance until a just and durable peace is possible."

Gen. Li Tsung-jen, famed Kwangsi Commander, told the **United Press** that "China will not conclude peace with Japan no matter what happens, even if all foreign help is cut."

Japanese embassy spokesman in Shanghai also denied the report that Prince Konoye, former Japanese premier, had been in Hanoi and was en route to Kunming to contact representatives of the Chinese Government for peace negotiations. The spokesman added that Prince Konoye was definitely in Japan.

Severe fighting has been going on for the past few days between the Japanese and Chinese forces in northeastern Hunan. The objective of the new Japanese offensive is Changsha, capital of Hunan.

The "Central Government of China," under the leadership of Wang Ching-wei, will be formed in November, Gen. N. Abe, Japanese premier, announced in Tokyo.

Mao Tse-tung, leader of the Chinese Communist Party, denounced the European conflict as an "imperialist war" in a recent interview with a correspondent of the **Hsin Hua Jih Pao**, communist organ at Chungking. "The present imperialist war," he stated, "is not a righteous war but again a scramble for colonies and spheres of influence." Regarding the Sino-Japanese war, Mao said that China had two roads: Continued resistance and unity mean regeneration, while compromise and division mean national suicide. While opposing Wang Ching-wei and other traitors, he added, China should avoid any internal split and frictions, from whatever source they might come.

September 22

Tungchen, strategic highway city on the Hunan-Hupeh border, claimed recaptured by Chinese troops. Occupation of the city regarded as very important in view of the present Japanese operations in northwestern Kiangsi and North Hunan, where heavy fighting is continuing.

Japanese attack on Kaoan, 35 miles southwest of Nanchang, said repulsed. Sanguinary fighting had been going on for the past few days between the Chinese and Japanese troops in the vicnity of the city.

Yuanling, in Western Hunan, and Loyang, in Northwestern Honan, severely bombed by Japanese planes yesterday.

China is not an industrial country, and the bombing of her cities cannot destroy her resources, or affect her strength, declared General Li Chung-jen, Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese forces on the north bank of the Yangtse. General Li asserted that the interruption of war supplies from abroad due to the European War would not weaken China's resistance.

China reported seeking a U.S. $350,000,000 loan from the United States, according financial quarters in Chungking.

New British Military Attache Reaches Tokyo

Lt.-Col. Brian R. Mullali arrived in Tokyo Sept. 30 to take over the post of Military Attache to the British Embassy in succession to Maj.-Gen. F. S. G. Piggott, who was recently recalled to England. He arrived from Vancouver on the s.s. Empress of Russia, accompanied by his wife and son. From 1928 to 1930 he was adjutant of the British Garrison in Tientsin.

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Men and Events

Yoshio Muto, recently appointed Japanese Consul-General at Tientsin, assumed his duties on Sept. 30.

*

Chinese relief bodies, including the United Committee for Civilian Relief and 56 other Chinese organizations, are scheduled to participate in the observance of "China Day" at the New York World's Fair on October 10. The chairman will be Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., while Dr. Hu Shih, Chinese Ambassador, will deliver the chief address. The program will include a trans-continental telephone conversation between Fiorello LaGuardia, Mayor of New York, and Angelo J. Rossi, Mayor of San Francisco. All shops and schools in the Chinatown section of New York will be closed for the occasion. It was hoped that Chiang Wei-kuo, 23-year-old son of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, who arrived in New York on Sept. 30 from Germany, would be able to attend the function.

*

W. H. Donald, friend and adviser to General Chiang Kai-shek, in an interview with the newspapers at Singapore, expressed the view that Chinese unity and strength would ultimately defeat the Japanese. Mr. Donald is returning to China from a trip to South Africa, according to *Reuter*. In further reference to the Sino-Japanese conflict, Mr. Donald said that the Japanese had thought they could conquer China in less than two years. "They thought they could capture Sian and cut the road to Russia and could control the railway all the way from Canton to Peiping. But they have never had sufficient control of the railway at any time in two years to operate it at even 60 per cent of continuity and efficiency....The Chinese have no thought of peace, but the Japanese have sounded for peace at least ten times. Their overtures have been rejected without consideration."

*

A giant Douglas 4-motored plane, said to be the largest plane ever constructed, is now being dismantled and crated for shipment to Japan, according to *United Press* message from Santa Monica, California on Sept. 28. The report stated the plane had arrived at Oakland for packing and shipping. The plane will be operated on the lines of the Japan Air Transport Company, according to the dispatch. It has a carrying capacity of 42 persons and was said to have cost the Japanese US$700,000. There was considerable public criticism of the Douglas Company for building the plane in alleged violation of the "gentleman's agreement," not to sell any further aviation equipment to Japan. It was stated, however, that the plane had been ordered prior to the promise of American airplane manufacturers that they would not make any further sales of planes to Japan, or so long as the Japanese were bombing open cities. It was admitted by American aviation officials that while the plane was equipped to carry passengers it could easily be converted to bomb-carrying purposes.

Eiji Amau, Japanese Minister to Switzerland, has been appointed Ambassador to Italy in succession to Toshio Shiratori, who is returning to Japan.

*

D. W. Ross, who has been with the Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. for 21 years, was scheduled to depart from Shanghai this week for the United States, where he plans to retire. Mr. Ross came to Shanghai in 1927 and has resided here continuously. His first service with the Army and Navy branch of the Y. M. C. A. was with the Italian Army in 1918 in Austria and Yugoslavia and also at Constantinople. Since his arrival here a dozen years ago he has been business secretary of the China District organization. He plans to live in Providence, Rhode Island, where his son now resides. Mr. Ross will be succeeded by Hugh F. Walburn, who arrived here recently with Mrs. Walburn and their two children. Mr. Walburn was previously stationer at San Diego, California where he was business secretary of the Army and Navy Y in that city. He is a graduate of Gooding College, Idaho.

George Lyon, an American who had resided in Canton for many years, died in that city on Sept. 30. On various occasions he had served as correspondent for *United Press, South China Morning Post,* and *North-China Daily News.*

*

Dr. C. T. Wang, who went to Manila some time ago to assist in the opening of a new branch there of the Bank of Communications, has returned to Hongkong where he has resided since returning from the United States where he previously served as Ambassador.

*

A Chinese dealer in heroin named Chin Tze-ching, and three accomplices, two of them women, were arrested and $10,000 worth of the drug seized in the International Settlement on Sunday, Oct. 1. They were brought before the First Special District Court and were held for further investigation. One of the women arrested admitted complicity in heroin dealings. The police authorities were of opinion the heroin distributing center was one of the most important in the city.

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Nagao Kita, formerly director of the Bureau of Information of the Japanese Embassy at Shanghai, who recently was appointed Consul-General at Canton, has gone to Canton to assume his new post. For the past four months, Mr. Kita has been stationed at Amoy as the representative of the Asia Development Board.

*

American wireless stations, in future, will prohibit the purchasing of broadcasting time by individuals desiring to discuss controversial issues. An immediate result of the ban will be to prevent Father Coughlin, the "radio priest" from continuing a campaign he was conducting against the raising of the arms embargo. Fr. Coughlin, who is of Canadian birth, was charged with responsibility for recent mob actions in which Catholic youths mobbed Jews.

*

Father Anthony J. Maloney, head of the Irish Catholic Fathers in Peiping, was assaulted by a drunken Japanese soldier in Peiping on Sunday, Oct. 1, according to report received in Shanghai. The Japanees soldier entered the mission school and demanded that girls be brought for his inspection and selection. Other priests in the building, hearing the commotion, notified the police who took the soldier away. The American Embassy in Peiping was expected to lodge a strong protest with the Japanese authorities over the incident.

*

A Netherlands press photographer, who was employed by an oil company, was ordered deported from the Netherlands Indies on Sept. 28 and sent to the Netherlands for further investigation of a charge he had attempted to sell aerial pictures of the Australian naval base at Port Moresby, British New Guinea, to the Japanese Consul-General stationed at Batavia. The report (*United Press*) stated that the photographer had been employed by the oil company to photograph Netherlands New Guinea, but he had secretly made pictures of the British fortifications.

*

Angel Elizalde, wealthy Manila sociaite polo player, was prevented from flying on the Clipper Plane from San Francisco on September 28, due to a divorce action brought by his wife, Mrs. Marie Elizalde, who is a grand-daughter of the California sugar magnate, John D. Spreckles. Mrs. Elizalde had brought a divorce action against her husband, charging extreme cruelty and alleging her husband had been domineering and jealous. She demanded an accounting of her husband's property amounting allegedly to a half million dollars, which she claimed to have given him between 1930 and 1938. She also asked the court for custody of their two children, John, 13 and Edith, 9, who are at present at Carmel, California. Mrs. Elizalde also requested possession of their residence at Burlingame, Cal. There was considerable excitement at the Treasure Island Pan-American station when Mr. Elizalde was prevented from flying by a process server. Mr. Elizalde tried to climb over the fence and board the plane but was unsuccessful.

Telephone service between Mukden and Tokyo, a distance of 1,800 miles, was opened on Oct. 1. The undersea cable cost Y40,000,000 according to the *Domei* report. Messages and pictures were exchanged by Li Shaokeng, Minister of Communications of Manchukuo, and Ryutaro Nagai, Japanese Minister of Communications.

*

The American Mail Line, according to announcement at Seattle on Oct. 3, stated its intention of obtaining permission from the Federal Court to sell the liner President Madison to a company in Manila, the announced purchase price being US$350,000. The name of the Manila concern was not stated. It was claimed that the sale of the Madison would provide the American Mail Line with the working capital required by the Federal Maritime Commission. The unnamed Manila concern was represented by Capt. A. W. Nygren.

*

Madame Quo Tai-chi, wife of the Chinese Ambassador at London, arrived in New York on Oct. 1. She was accompanied by her son and Chiang Wei-kuo, 23-year old son of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek. Lieut. Frank Choy, a member of the Chinese air force, also accompanied the party, which arrived at New York on the Netherlands steamer Nieuw Amsterdam. The party traveled on a diplomatic passport and was met by Tsunechi Yu, Chinese Consul-General. Young Chiang has been studying military science in Germany for several years. He served with the German forces in the occupation of Austria and also accompanied German cadets to East Prussia.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull observed his 68th birthday by working all day in his office—Oct. 2. President Roosevelt gave an informal luncheon in Secretary Hull's honor.

*

A lighter loaded with "Japanese-produced" gasoline intended for the use of the Japanese-operated Central China Urban Motor Transport Company, caught fire and was entirely consumed in the Shanghai harbor on Monday evening of this week. The Japanese *Domei* report alleged that the Chinese boatman ignited the cargo while cooking his dinner on the boat.

*

According to an announcement from the office of the Legation of Chile in Shanghai, Dr. Jean Marin, Consul-General, has been appointed to serve concurrently as Charge d'Affaires. The office of the Legation and Consulate-General will continue at its present location, No. 401 Grosvenor House, French Concession, Tel. 72493.

*

Dr. A. J. Wall, British physician in Shanghai, who is returning to England to volunteer for war service, was given a farewell reception by the Shanghai Municipal Police on Sunday, Oct. 1. Major K. M. Bourne, Commissioner, paid a high tribute to Dr. Wall for his services and presented him with a silver cigarette box and case on behalf of members of the force. Other organizations, including the Shanghai Medical Society, have given similar functions in honor of Dr. Wall.

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The American Red Cross, according to report from Washington on Sept. 27, has sent three members to Europe to make a study of problems connected with aid for war victims. The announcement was made by Norman Davis, former U. S. Ambassador at Large, who is now President of the American Red Cross.

*

A committee of French women has been formed in Shanghai under the chairmanship of Mme. Henry Cosme, wife of the French Ambassador, for the purpose of raising the sum of Frs. 250,000 for the purpose of purchasing a fully-equipped ambulance for presentation to the French forces on the German front. The treasurer of the committee is Mr. de Perceval at the Banque de l'Indochine, 29 The Bund.

*

Cardinal George Mundelein, 68, Archbishop of Chicago, died from a heart ailment on Sunday, Oct. 1. He was an outstanding Catholic in the United States and was famed as the builder of magnificent cathedrals. He was born as George William Mundelein in St. Nicholas Parish, New York East Side, on July 2, 1872 and studied at Manhattan College. He promoted the Eucharistic Congress in Chicago in 1926.

*

James S. Cassidy, an American, received a sentence of 60 days in Ward Road jail for being in illegal possession of a firearm. Cassidy, who recently arrived in Shanghai without funds, entered the Savoy Bar and after placing a revolver on the counter, ordered a drink of whiskey. U. S. Attorney Shields showed that Cassidy had "borrowed" the gun from a friend with whom he was living. It was also brought out that Cassidy had once been a teacher in a Catholic school in China, but had returned to the United States, later coming back to China because of marital trouble.

*

The French diplomatic authorities at Chungking denied, on Sept. 20, that any restriction had been placed on the shipment of supplies for China through Haiphong or Hanoi or other points in French Indo-China. The French officials said that the Indo-China Government had no intention of closing the border "at present" and that all possible efforts were being made to facilitate shipments.

*

Tatsuichiro Funatsu, former Japanese Consul-General at Shanghai, but for several years director-general of the Japanese Cotton Mill Owners Association in China, has contributed the sum of Y2,000 to the social welfare fund of the Japanese Residents Corporation of Shanghai. Mr. Funatsu recently resigned from the Cotton Mill Owners Association and is departing shortly for Japan.

Dr. Lin Yutang, well-known Chinese author who is now residing in the United States, has donated an X-ray machine which cost US$600 to the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China. The machine will be shipped to Kunming or Chungking for service of wounded soldiers and civilians. In addition to this contribution, Dr. Lin's three daughters, Adet, Anor and Meimei, who also wrote a book entitled "Our Family," have contributed the sum of US$1,000 from their royalties to the medical relief fund.

*

According to a Hongkong correspondent, the European war situation has greatly stimulated the sale of Japanese goods in the British Colony, the reason being the shortage of British merchandise and the high prices of American goods due to the exchange situation. German goods, formerly widely sold in Hongkong, have practically disappeared from the stores. Sales of American articles, except necessities, have also been greatly handicaped by the disrupted shipping schedules. The report stated that Japanese ships arriving at Hongkong are heavily laden with commodities for sale in Hongkong, Manila, Penang and Singapore. The stimulation of Japanese trade by the European war is cited as a chief reason for the present Japanese drive to bring the Sino-Japanese hostilities to an end as quickly as possible.

The Seine Assizes Court of Paris, on July 26, sentenced Gen. Nicolas Skobline, accused Soviet spy, to life imprisonment at hard labor for the kidnapping, two years ago, of Gen. Eugene de Miller, chief of the "White Russian Army of Czarist exiles." The sentence of the French court will only become effective if Skobline ever ventures back into France, which he is unlikely to do. His wife, Nadine, known as the dark-eyed dancer and singer "La Plevitskaia," who was an accomplice in the strange kidnapping, was sentenced to 20 years imprisonment and 10 years banishment from France. Skobline disappeared from France after luring de Miller aboard a Soviet freighter upon which he was taken to Leningrad.

*

The body of an unknown Russian recently picked up in a Settlement street, was found to be that of S. Sarafanov, once a wealthy textile manufacturer and property owner of Moscow. The cause of his death was unknown. Following the Soviet revolution and the confiscation of his property, Mr. Sarafanov went to Siberia where he remained until 1932 when he crossed the border and finally came to Shanghai. He first opened a photograph shop, but when it failed he became a waiter in Russian restaurants in the French Concession, his latest job being at the Arcadia. However, his health failed and he was compelled to give up the job of waiter. So far as is known he had no relatives here.

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New Books of Interest in the Far East

China Today

THE CHINESE YEAR BOOK — 1938-39 issue, prepared from official sources by the Council of International Affairs, Chungking, with a separate special map of China. Printed and distributed by the Commercial Press, Ltd., Shanghai. 754 pages with index. Price Ch.$12.00

The 28th anniversary of the Republic finds China in the midst of a crucial struggle, upon the outcome of which hinges the fate of the country. Despite the agony of bloodshed and suffering consequent upon the war, China has not been disheartened. She faces the future with determination and confidence.

True, on many sides there remain signs of calamity. Hostilities are still in progress. Japan's political intrigues cluster thickly, with traitors increasingly bold and active. The European war and other international developments, particularly the Soviet-Japanese rapprochement, appear also to affect China adversely.

All these disconcerting factors notwithstanding, the fact that China has been able to withstand the Japanese pressure for more than two years and remains strong to continue resistance is most encouraging. This tends to justify China's optimism and hope for a better day.

The Double-Ten anniversary this year may mark a turning point in Chinese history. China touched the bottom toward the end of last year following the fall of Canton and the Wuhan cities. Since the beginning of this year, however, the general situation seems to have become gradually stabilized and the morale of the people rapidly recovered. Undeniably, there are days of hardship for China ahead, but it appears that the worst has passed or, at least, the future can not be much worse than the past.

To have survived the crisis during the past twenty-seven months of sanguinary warfare must be regarded as an achievement in itself. To insure that her sacrifices that far made have not been in vain, China must brace up to cover the last bend of the road to victory. The paramount factor in China's present crisis is that whatever may happen in the future, military or politically, internally or internationally, she must not waver in her determination to resist to the end. Perseverance is the secret of success. For a prize that is national liberation and regeneration, no sacrifices should be spared.

One of the most remarkable features of wartime China is that despite the progress o fhostilities, national life goes on as usual without serious disorganization. After the initial shock was over, both the government and the people settled down to their business smoothly and methodically. Of special significance is the normal conduct of cultural activities. In this connection, it is fitting to pay a tribute to the persons who have been responsible for the production of th Fourth Issue of the Chinese Year Book.

Mainly devoted to the war and containing also much valuable material on other topics, the 1938-39 number of the Year Book has just been published under the auspices of the Council of International Affairs, of which, Dr. Shuhsi Hsu, well-known Chinese publicist and authority on Sino-Japanese problems, is director.

Since its publication, the Chinese Year Book has been valuable as a reference book on China and Far Eastern questions. Covering, as it does, one of the most eventful and crucial years in Chinese history, the latest issue fills a timely and pressing need as an authorititative source of information on wartime China. Here, one sees a record of the gallant efforts of the Chinese people in defending against overwhelming odds their country as well as the civilization they share in common with the world, the Japanese included.

Prepared from official sources with chapters written by experts in their respective fields, the volume contains four parts. Part I gives general information on such topics as geography, history, population, climate, languages, religions and frontier regions. Although this section of the book has been much condensed as compared with the earlier issues, it contains all the basic information and background material.

In the article on Geography, it is significant to note the immenseness of territorial China, which is destined to play a decisive role in her hour of trial. While Germany can conveniently boast to the world of her conquest of Poland in terms of weeks, Japan's two years of strenuous warfare have barely brought her beyond the fringes of coastal China. Except for aerial bombardments, China's vast hinterland has not been seriously affected. Receding from the coastal provinces, a new China is rising with bases in the Southwest and Northwest, which are furnishing her the required manpower and resources to continue the struggle against Japanese aggression.

Statistics on territorial China compiled by the Ministry of Interior reveal certain details which may be interesting to the average reader. The total area is put at 11,608,860 square kilometers. Of the China Proper provinces, Chekiang, although very densley populated, is the smallest with only 103,085 square kilometers, and Szechwan the largest with 441,309 square kilometers. Of the outlying territories, the most extensive is Sinkiang, which embraces an area of 1,828,418 square kilometers.

Owing to the war and the heavy casualties consequent upon it, absolute accuracy of the statistics of the Chinese population naturally cannot be expected. According to the census taken from 1928 to 1935, the population was gievn as 438,-407,927. This is indeed a tremendous figure compared with Japan's 97,697.555 (1935 census, The Japan Year Book, 1938-39).

In a modern war, despite the advantage of superior military

equipment, the ultimately decisive factors must be manpower and resources. If for no other reason, the massiveness of China in manpower and territory will eventually weigh Japan down, as the conflict between the two countries has taken the character of a war of attrition. Japan's present adventure in China may be likened to a serpent trying to swallow an elephant.

The section on Frontier Regions is a valuable study, containing much fresh material not found in the previous volumes of the Year Book. There are separate articles on Northeastern China (Manchuria), Sinkiang and Tibet, giving a comprehensive survey of these outlying areas, including population, geography, economic resources and political and social conditions. It is most encouraging to note that the National Government, reversing the policy of neglect and *laissez faire* of the former Peking regimes, has in recent years paid close attention to the border regions and taken positive measures to promote the political and economic well-being of the peoples living in these areas.

Besides these preliminary chapters, the remaining portion of the book is devoted entirely to the war and questions relating thereto. In Part II, dealing with the Japanese Invasion, the military and political phases of the war are presented concisely but intelligently, giving all the essential facts, supplemented by documentary material from both official and public sources. Dr. Shuhsi Hsu contributes two articles, one on "How the War Began" and the other on "Japan's War Conduct." In his narration of the principal events leading to the outbreak of the war, Dr. Hsu describes how the North China crisis evolved from the local stage into the national stage and how the Japanese military finally forced China to take up arms in defence of her national existence and vital rights. The North China crisis, Dr. Hsu pointed out, was but a sequel to the Manchurian dispute which ended in the Tangku Truce in 1933. The background events of the current war took shape in 1935, when Japan made the first serious attempt to detach North China. This was made in the form of demands for the dismissal of certain local officials whom the Japanese regarded as *persona non grata* and the withdrawal of the Central Government troops from the North. Since then, events moved in quick succession and finally culminated in the outbreak of the Lukouchiao Incident, which precipitated the opening of large-scale hostilities.

Japan's war conduct in China during the past two years is a sad commentary on her national honor. The Japanese soldiery, by their ruthlessness and wantonness, have left a legacy of hatred which will rankle in the minds of the Chinese people for centuries. In the eyes of the world generally, Japan's war conduct is a disgrace which no amount of whitewashing by propaganda can cover up. In writing on such a subject, a Chinese is apt to be biased or given to exaggeration. In order to avoid the charge of being partial and to lend force to his presentation, Dr. Hsu chose to let third parties speak for him. Quoting extensively from neutral and independent sources, mainly the foreign press, Dr. Hsu shows what the Japanese soldiers did in Shanghai,, Nanking, North China, the Yangtsze Valley and South China. Apologists for Japan and sympathizers with China alike should read this section in order to realize how Japan's national honor has been smeared by the bloodthirstiness of her soldiery and how terribly China has suffered from it.

Prof. S. F. Chen of the Central Political Institute, in his article on the "Progress of the Hostilities," reviews briefly the beginning of the war, Chinese resistance on the Eastern Front, the campaign in North China and the battle of the Yangtsze Valley. Prof. Chen traces the events down to the end of 1938, when the Chinese forces evacuated the Wuhan cities. Rounding out his account, he quotes Gen. Pai Chung-hsi as indicating the precariousness of Japan's military position in China —a position similar to that of Napoleon at Moscow—and Gen. Chiang Kai-shek as emphasizing the futility of Japan's attempt to coerce China into submission.

Japan's plans for political and economic hegemony in China are analyzed and discussed in an article by P. C. Nyi of the Council of International Affairs. Politically, the Japanese pursue their traditional policy of "divide and rule," knowing full well that a united China will frustrate all their plans for domination. This policy explains the creation of numerous puppet regimes by the Japanese in the occupied areas, such as the Peiping "Provisional Government," the Nanking "Reformed Government," the "Mongolian Joint Committee" and a host of lesser bogus bodies which go by the name of "peace maintenance committees." The evolution and organization of these organs are described in detail.

Economically, as pointed out by the article, the Japanese aim at the control and exploitation of China's rich resources under the guise of "economic cooperation." For this purpose, they have created an elaborate organization, the chief agencies of planning and direction being the "Asia Development Board" and the "Japan-China Economic Council."

The article on "Third Power Rights and Interests in China" by Li Ping-hoen deserves the special notice of foreigners. It shows the fundamental conflict between the "Open Door" doctrine and Japan's "New Order" in East Asia. Herein are recorded facts which should be sufficient to convince any reader of Japan's determination to destroy foreign enterprises in China and to drive foreign business out of this country. Just to note a few topics discussed in the article—Japan's interference with the Chinese customs administration, currency manipulations, shipping restrictions, restrictions on residence and travel, attacks on third-Power nationals and property, Japanese monopolies,—one can see clearly how foreigners and foreign business will fare in a Japanese-dominated China. Appropriately enough, the writer attaches to the article as an appendix, the text of the United States Note to Japan on

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China's diplomatic efforts aboard—at Geneva and Brussels—are recorded by Hu Ching-yu of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, while Dr. C. Kuangson Young, Chinese Consul-General at Manila, writes on international reactions towards China's struggle against aggression under the heading of "World Sympathy for China."

Part III gives a general survey of war-time government, dealing with such topics as political, military and economic administration, foreign affairs, education, and public welfare enterprises. Leading articles in this section include: Consolidation of Democracy by Dr. Chu Chia-hua; the People's Political Council by Dr. Wang Shih-chieh; the Reorganization of the National Government by Dr. T. F. Tsiang; the Military Council" by Gen. Ho Yao-tsu; War Finance by Y. Dung; War Economy by F. Chin; Communications and Transportation Systems by Francis K. Pan; Relations with Western Powers by T. T. Li and several other articles on education, mass mobilization, public health and refugee relief.

The last section of the book (Part IV) is devoted to the part played by the people in the war. Writting on the "General Effect of the War on the Civilian Population," Chen Chih-mai of the Executive Yuan says: "The war has caused far-reaching changes. The future is pregnant with more far-reaching possibilities. But we can rest assured that the more the Japanese ravages the more solidified will be the Chinese nation."

Madame Chiang Kai-shek, in her article on "Women in the War," describes how China's cause has been served by the women. She condemns the Japanese solidery for inflicting the disgrace on Chinese womanhood and explains why the ordinarily peace-loving women have suddenly been transformed into veritable avengers.

P. C. Kuo, author of the article on "Youth in the War," points out that the role of Chinese youth in the present war bears eloquent testimony to their courage and devotion to the task of national salvation. In the fiery enthusiasm of the youth, he believes, China will find an inexhaustible reserve of vitality which will enable her to march on to final victory.

Ming-heng Chao of *Reuters* contributes an article on the war-time press. He points out that the Japanese invasion, which marks an important chapter in the history of the Chinese press, has been responsible for:

1. The wholesale suspension of Chinese newspapers in Japanese occupied areas;
2. The withdrawal of the more important Chinese newspapers with the Chinese army from the coastal cities to the interior; and
3. The freedom of the press.

Handy in size, carefully indexed and neatly printed, the latest issue of the Year Book is a credit to its publishers, the Commercial Press, Ltd., Shanghai.

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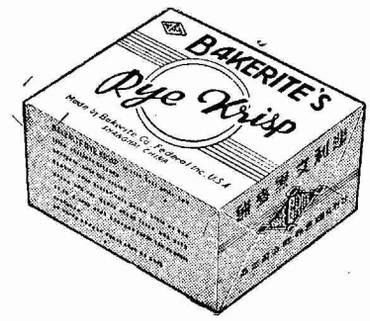

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